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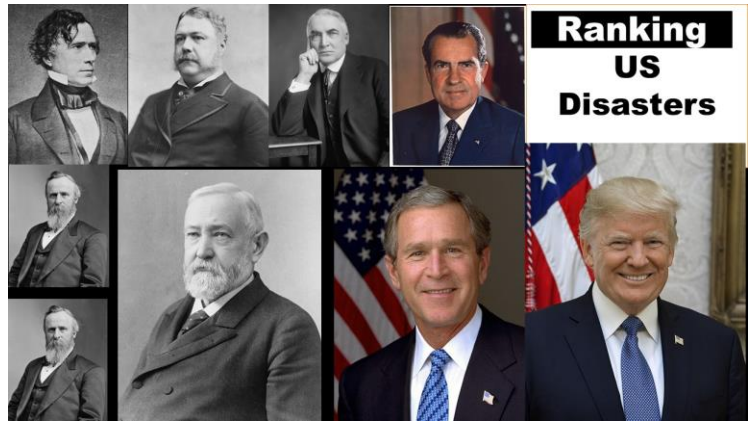

- Louise XIV of France
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# Louis XIV of France

5 September 1638 – 1 September 1715

Text Wikipedia / slidshow Anders Dernback 2019

**Born** 5 September 1638
Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Kingdom of France

**Died** 1 September 1715 (aged 76)
Palace of Versailles, Versailles, Kingdom of France

Louis XIV of France

5 September 1638 – 1 September 1715

Reign 14 May 1643 – 1 September 1715
Coronation 7 June 1654
Reims Cathedral

Louis XIV of France

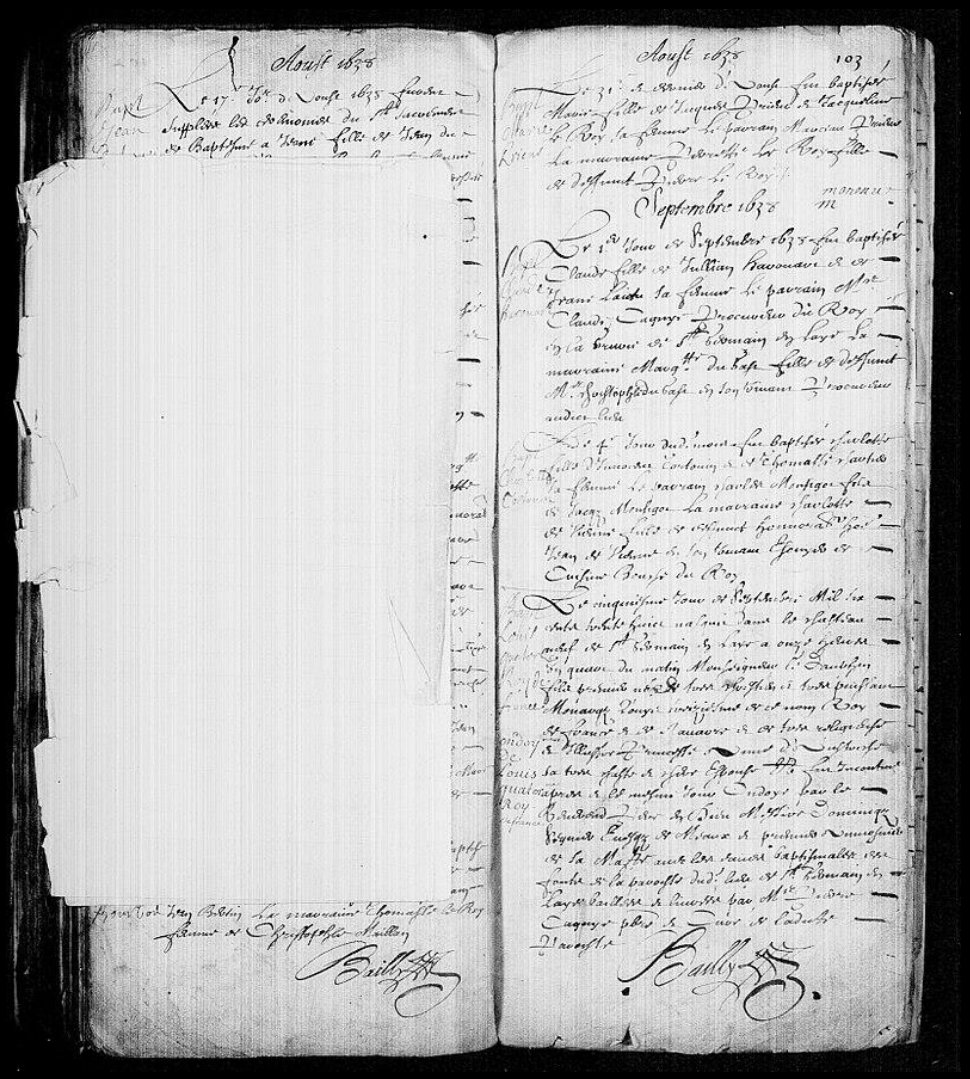
5 September 1638 – 1 September 1715

# Coat of arms of Louis XIV of France

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France#/media/File:Grand_Royal_Coat_of_Arms_of_France_&_Navarre.svg

**Louis XIV (Louis Dieudonné; 5 September 1638 – 1 September 1715),** known as Louis the Great (Louis le Grand) or the Sun King (le Roi Soleil), was King of France from 14 May 1643 until his death in 1715. His reign of 72 years and 110 days is the longest recorded of any monarch of a sovereign country in European history. In the age of absolutism in Europe, Louis XIV's France was a leader in the growing centralisation of power.

**Louis began his personal rule** of France in 1661, after the death of his chief minister, the Italian Cardinal Mazarin. An adherent of the concept of the divine right of kings, Louis continued his predecessors' work of creating a centralised state governed from the capital. He sought to eliminate the remnants of feudalism persisting in parts of France and, by compelling many members of the nobility to inhabit his lavish Palace of Versailles, succeeded in pacifying the aristocracy, many members of which had participated in the Fronde rebellion during Louis' minority. By these means he became one of the most powerful French monarchs and consolidated a system of absolute monarchical rule in France that endured until the French Revolution.



**Louis also enforced uniformity of religion** under the Gallican Catholic Church. His revocation the Edict of Nantes abolished the rights of the Huguenot Protestant minority and subjected them to a wave of dragonnades, effectively forcing Huguenots to emigrate or convert, and virtually destroying the French Protestant community.

**The Sun King surrounded himself with a dazzling constellation of political, military, and cultural figures** such as Mazarin, Colbert, Louvois, the Grand Condé, Turenne, Vauban, Boulle, Molière, Racine, Boileau, La Fontaine, Lully, Charpentier, Marais, Le Brun, Rigaud, Bossuet, Le Vau, Mansart, Charles, Claude Perrault, and Le Nôtre.

JEAN
RACINE

**During Louis' long reign**, France was the leading European power, and it fought three major wars: the Franco-Dutch War, the War of the League of Augsburg, and the War of the Spanish Succession. There were also two lesser conflicts: the War of Devolution and the War of the Reunions. Warfare defined the foreign policy of Louis XIV, and his personality shaped his approach. Impelled "by a mix of commerce, revenge, and pique", Louis sensed that warfare was the ideal way to enhance his glory. In peacetime he concentrated on preparing for the next war. He taught his diplomats that their job was to create tactical and strategic advantages for the French military.

# Early years

**Louis XIV was born on 5 September 1638** in the Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, to Louis XIII and Anne of Austria. He was named Louis Dieudonné (Louis the God-given) and bore the traditional title of French heirs apparent: Dauphin. At the time of his birth, his parents had been married for 23 years. His mother had experienced four stillbirths between 1619 and 1631. Leading contemporaries thus regarded him as a divine gift and his birth a miracle of God.

# Early years 2

Sensing imminent death, Louis XIII decided to put his affairs in order in the spring of 1643, when Louis XIV was four years old. In defiance of custom, which would have made Queen Anne the sole Regent of France, the king decreed that a regency council would rule on his son's behalf. His lack of faith in Queen Anne's political abilities was his primary rationale. He did, however, make the concession of appointing her head of the council.

# Early years 3

**Louis' relationship with his mother** was uncommonly affectionate for the time. Contemporaries and eyewitnesses claimed that the Queen would spend all her time with Louis. Both were greatly interested in food and theatre, and it is highly likely that Louis developed these interests through his close relationship with his mother. This long-lasting and loving relationship can be evidenced by excerpts in Louis' journal entries, such as:

"Nature was responsible for the first knots which tied me to my mother. But attachments formed later by shared qualities of the spirit are far more difficult to break than those formed merely by blood

# Early years 4

It was his mother who gave Louis his belief in the absolute and divine power of his monarchical rule.

**During his childhood**, he was taken care of by the governesses Françoise de Lansac and Marie-Catherine de Senecey. In 1646, Nicolas V de Villeroy became the young king's tutor. Louis XIV became friends with Villeroy's young children, particularly François de Villeroy, and divided his time between the Palais-Royal and the nearby Hotel de Villeroy.

# 1643

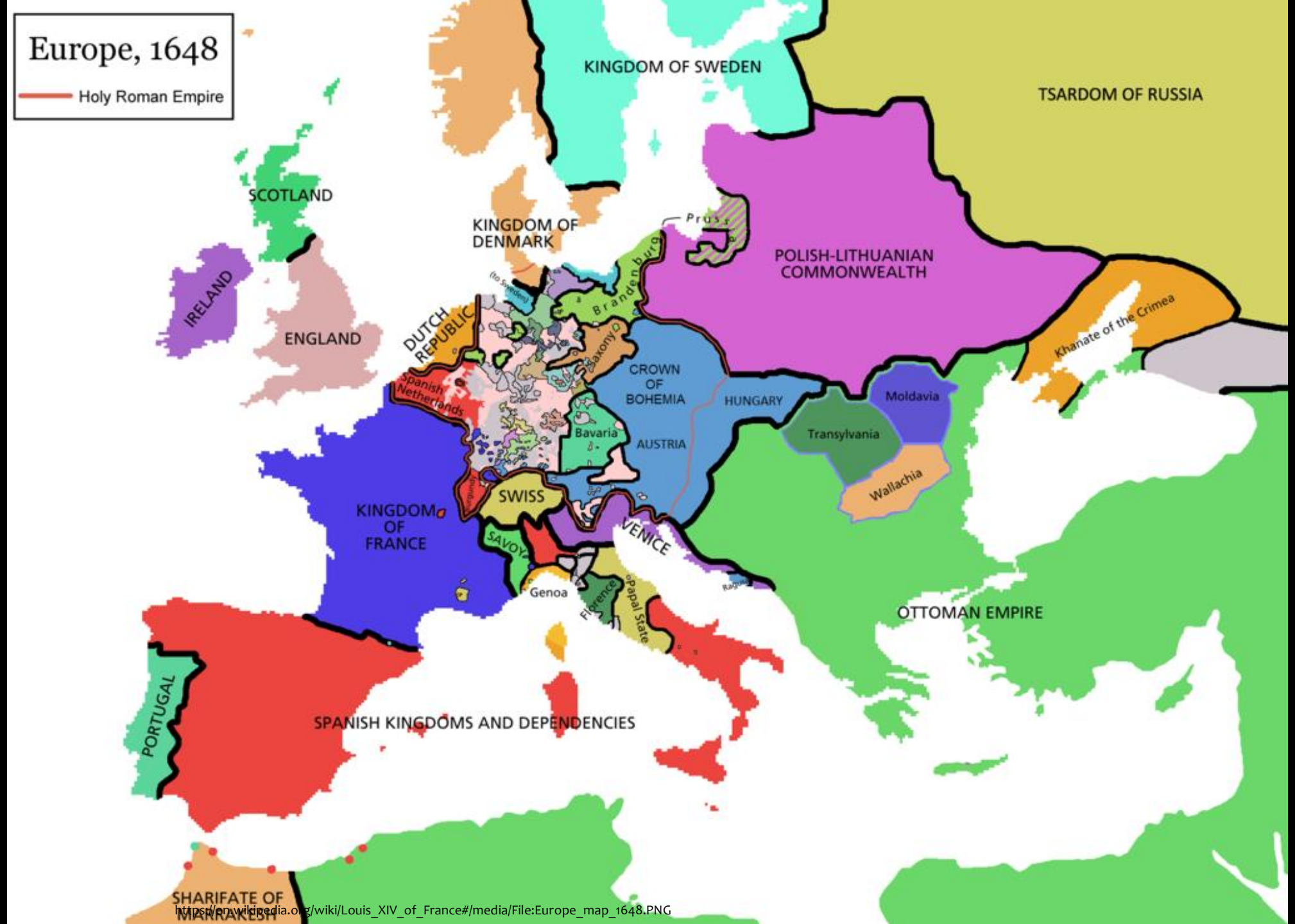
On 14 May 1643, with **Louis XIII dead**, Queen Anne had her husband's will annulled by the Parlement de Paris (a judicial body comprising mostly nobles and high clergymen). This action abolished the regency council and made Anne sole Regent of France. Anne exiled some of her husband's ministers (Chavigny, Bouthilier), and she nominated Brienne as her minister of foreign affairs. Anne also nominated Saint Vincent de Paul as her spiritual adviser, which helped her deal with religious policy and the Jansenism question

# 1648

In 1648, **Anne and Mazarin** successfully negotiated the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War. Its terms ensured Dutch independence from Spain, awarded some autonomy to the various German princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and granted Sweden seats on the Imperial Diet and territories to control the mouths of the Oder, Elbe, and Weser rivers. France, however, profited most from the settlement. Austria, ruled by the Habsburg Emperor Ferdinand III, ceded all Habsburg lands and claims in Alsace to France and acknowledged her de facto sovereignty over the Three Bishoprics of Metz, Verdun, and Toul. Moreover, eager to emancipate themselves from Habsburg domination, petty German states sought French protection. This anticipated the formation of the 1658 League of the Rhine, leading to the further diminution of Imperial power.

# Early acts

As the **Thirty Years' War** came to an end, a civil war known as the Fronde (after the slings used to smash windows) erupted in France. It effectively checked France's ability to exploit the Peace of Westphalia. Anne and Mazarin had largely pursued the policies of Cardinal Richelieu, augmenting the Crown's power at the expense of the nobility and the Parlements. Anne interfered much more in internal policy than foreign affairs; she was a very proud queen who insisted on the divine rights of the King of France



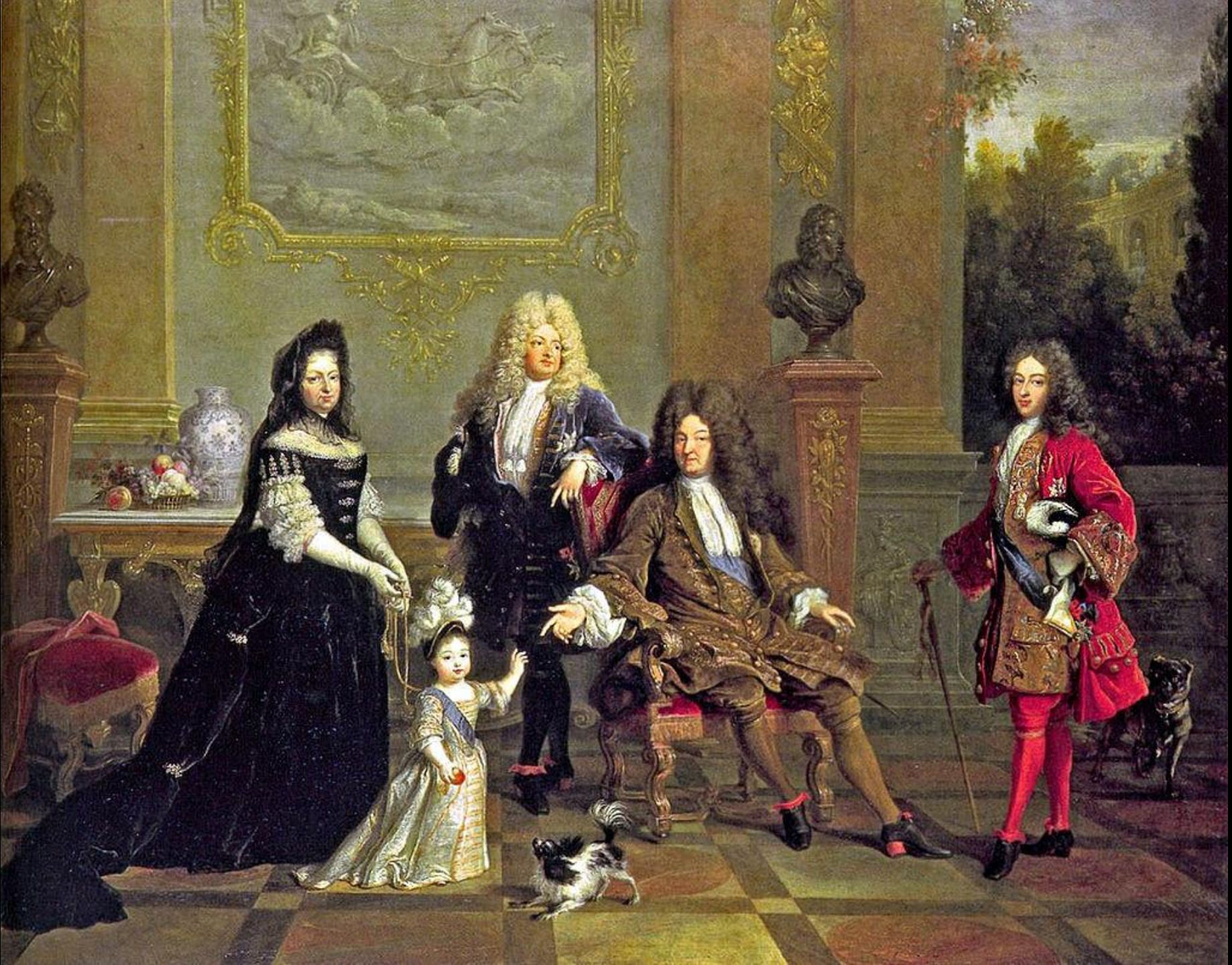

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France#/media/File:Europe_map_1648.PNG

# Early acts 2

All this led her to advocate a forceful policy in all matters relating to the King's authority, in a manner that was much more radical than the one proposed by Mazarin. The Cardinal depended totally on Anne's support and had to use all his influence on the Queen to avoid nullifying, but to restrain some of her radical actions. Anne imprisoned any aristocrat or member of parliament who challenged her will; her main aim was to transfer to her son an absolute authority in the matters of finance and justice. One of the leaders of the Parlement of Paris, whom she had jailed, died in prison

# 1648

In 1648, **Anne and Mazarin attempted to tax members of the Parlement** de Paris. The members refused to comply and ordered all of the king's earlier financial edicts burned. Buoyed by the victory of Louis, duc d'Enghien (later known as le Grand Condé) at the Battle of Lens, Mazarin, on Queen Anne's insistence, arrested certain members in a show of force. The most important arrest, from Anne's point of view, concerned Pierre Broussel, one of the most important leaders in the Parlement de Paris.



Louis XIV (seated) with his son le Grand Dauphin (to the left), his grandson Louis, Duke of Burgundy (to the right), his great-grandson Louis Duke of Anjou, and Madame de Ventadour, Anjou's governess, who commissioned this painting; busts of Henry IV and Louis XIII are in the background.

# 1648–1649

Just as the first Fronde (the Fronde parlementaire of 1648–1649) ended, a second one (the Fronde des princes of 1650–1653) began. Unlike that which preceded it, tales of sordid intrigue and half-hearted warfare characterized this second phase of upper-class insurrection. To the aristocracy, this rebellion represented a protest against and a reversal of their political demotion from vassals to courtiers. It was headed by the highest-ranking French nobles, among them Louis' uncle Gaston, Duke of Orléans and first cousin Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of Montpensier, known as la Grande Mademoiselle; Princes of the Blood such as Condé, his brother Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, and their sister the Duchess of Longueville; dukes of legitimised royal descent, such as Henri, Duke of Longueville, and François, Duke of Beaufort; so-called "foreign princes" such as Frédéric Maurice, Duke of Bouillon, his brother Marshal Turenne, and Marie de Rohan, Duchess of Chevreuse; and scions of France's oldest families, such as François de La Rochefoucauld.

# 1653

During this period, **Louis fell in love** with Mazarin's niece Marie Mancini, but Anne and Mazarin ended the king's infatuation by sending Mancini away from court to be married in Italy. While Mazarin might have been tempted for a short period of time to marry his niece to the King of France, Queen Anne was absolutely against this; she wanted to marry her son to the daughter of her brother, Philip IV of Spain, for both dynastic and political reasons. Mazarin soon supported the Queen's position because he knew that her support for his power and his foreign policy depended on making peace with Spain from a strong position and on the Spanish marriage. Additionally, Mazarin's relations with Marie Mancini were not good, and he did not trust her to support his position. All of Louis' tears and his supplications to his mother did not make her change her mind; the Spanish marriage was very important both for its role in ending the war between France and Spain, and because many of the claims and objectives of Louis' foreign policy in the next 50 years would be based on this marriage

# Coming of age and early reforms

**Louis XIV was declared to have reached the age of majority on 7 September 1651.** On the death of Mazarin, in March 1661, Louis assumed personal control of the reins of government and astonished his court by declaring that he would rule without a chief minister: "Up to this moment I have been pleased to entrust the government of my affairs to the late Cardinal. It is now time that I govern them myself. You [he was talking to the secretaries and ministers of state] will assist me with your counsels when I ask for them. I request and order you to seal no orders except by my command . . . I order you not to sign anything, not even a passport . . . without my command; to render account to me personally each day and to favor no one

# Coming of age and early reforms 2

**Louis began his personal reign** with administrative and fiscal reforms. In 1661, the treasury verged on bankruptcy. To rectify the situation, Louis chose Jean-Baptiste Colbert as Controller-General of Finances in 1665. However, Louis first had to neutralize Nicolas Fouquet, the Superintendent of Finances, in order to give Colbert a free hand. Although Fouquet's financial indiscretions were not very different from Mazarin's before him or Colbert's after him, his ambition was worrying to Louis. He had, for example, built an opulent château at Vaux-le-Vicomte where he entertained Louis and his court ostentatiously, as if he were wealthier than the king himself. The court was left with the impression that the vast sums of money needed to support his lifestyle could only have been obtained through embezzlement of government funds.

# To support the reorganized and enlarged army

To support the reorganized and **enlarged army**, the panoply of Versailles, and the growing civil administration, the king needed a good deal of money. Finance had always been the weak spot in the French monarchy: methods of collecting taxes were costly and inefficient; direct taxes passed through the hands of many intermediate officials; and indirect taxes were collected by private concessionaries, called tax farmers, who made a substantial profit. Consequently, the state always received far less than what the taxpayers actually paid.

# Louis instituted reforms in military administration

Louis instituted reforms in military administration through Michel le Tellier and the latter's son François-Michel le Tellier, Marquis de Louvois. They helped to curb the independent spirit of the nobility, imposing order on them at court and in the army. Gone were the days when generals protracted war at the frontiers while bickering over precedence and ignoring orders from the capital and the larger politico-diplomatic picture. The old military aristocracy (the Noblesse d'épée, or "nobility of the sword") ceased to have a monopoly over senior military positions and rank. Louvois, in particular, pledged to modernize the army and re-organize it into a professional, disciplined, well-trained force. He was devoted to the soldiers' material well-being and morale, and even tried to direct campaigns.

# Relations with the major colonies

**Legal matters did not escape Louis' attention**, as is reflected in the numerous "Great Ordinances" he enacted. Pre-revolutionary France was a patchwork of legal systems, with as many legal customs as there were provinces, and two co-existing legal traditions—customary law in the north and Roman civil law in the south. The Grande Ordonnance de Procédure Civile of 1667, also known as the Code Louis, was a comprehensive legal code attempting a uniform regulation of civil procedure throughout legally irregular France. Among other things, it prescribed baptismal, marriage and death records in the state's registers, not the church's, and it strictly regulated the right of the Parlements to remonstrate. The Code Louis played an important part in French legal history as the basis for the Napoleonic code, from which many modern legal codes are, in turn, derived.

# Early wars in the Low Countries,Spain

**The death of his maternal uncle King Philip IV of Spain**, in 1665, precipitated the War of Devolution. In 1660, Louis had married Philip IV's eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, as one of the provisions of the 1659 Treaty of the Pyrenees. The marriage treaty specified that Maria Theresa was to renounce all claims to Spanish territory for herself and all her descendants. Mazarin and Lionne, however, made the renunciation conditional on the full payment of a Spanish dowry of 500,000 écus. The dowry was never paid and would later play a part persuading his maternal first cousin Charles II of Spain to leave his empire to Philip, Duke of Anjou (later Philip V of Spain), the grandson of Louis XIV and Maria Theresa.

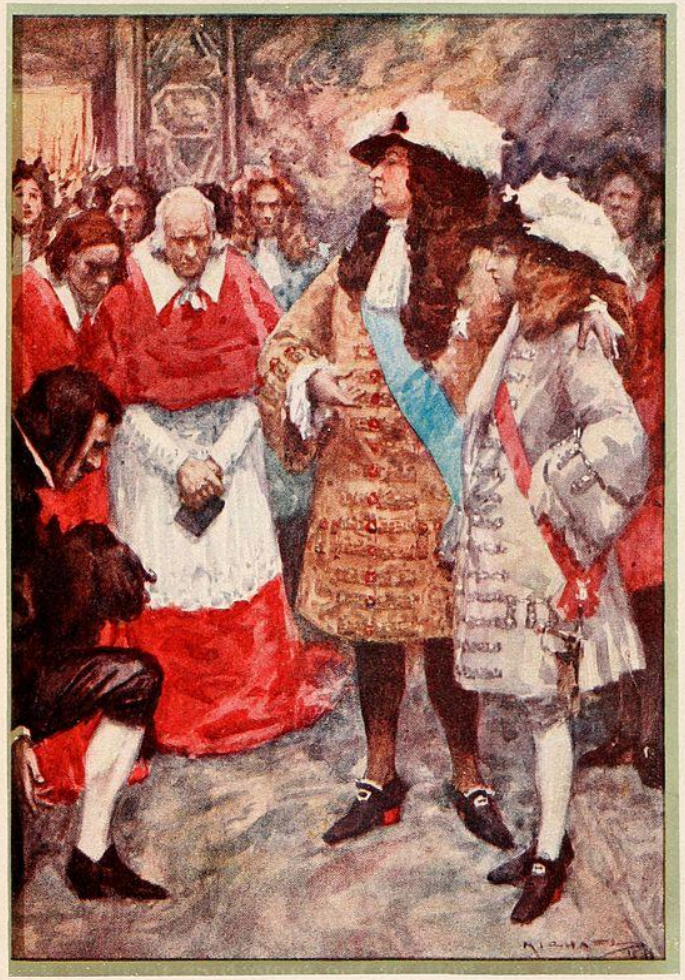
Louis XIV in 1670, engraved portrait by Robert Nanteuil

# Spanish Netherlands.

The War of Devolution did not focus on the payment of the dowry, rather, the lack of payment was what Louis XIV used as a pretext for nullifying Maria Theresa's renunciation of her claims, allowing the land to "devolve" to him. In Brabant (the location of the land in dispute), children of first marriages traditionally were not disadvantaged by their parents' remarriages and still inherited property. Louis' wife was Philip IV's daughter by his first marriage, while the new King of Spain, Charles II, was his son by a subsequent marriage. Thus, Brabant allegedly "devolved" to Maria Theresa. This excuse allowed France to attack the Spanish Netherlands.

# Spanish Netherlands

Spanish Netherlands (Spanish: Países Bajos Españoles; Dutch: Spaanse Nederlanden; French: Pays-Bas espagnols, German: Spanische Niederlande) was the name for the Habsburg Netherlands ruled by the Spanish branch of the Habsburgs from 1556 to 1714. They were a collection of States of the Holy Roman Empire in the Low Countries held in personal union by the Spanish Crown (also called Habsburg Spain). This region comprised most of the modern states of Belgium and Luxembourg, as well as parts of northern France, southern Netherlands, and western Germany with the capital being Brussels.



"Gentlemen here is the King of Spain."

The future Philip V being introduced as king of Spain by his grandfather, Louis XIV

# Relations with the Dutch

**During the Eighty Years' War with Spain**, France supported the Dutch Republic as part of a general policy of opposing Habsburg power. Johan de Witt, Dutch Grand Pensionary from 1653 to 1672, viewed them as crucial for Dutch security and against his domestic Orangist opponents. Louis provided support in the 1665-1667 Second Anglo-Dutch War but used the opportunity to launch the War of Devolution in 1667. This captured Franche-Comté and much of the Spanish Netherlands; French expansion in this area was a direct threat to Dutch economic interests.

# Relations with the Dutch 2

**The Dutch opened talks with Charles II of England** on a common diplomatic front against France, leading to the Triple Alliance, between England, the Dutch and Sweden. The threat of an escalation and a secret treaty to divide Spanish possessions with Emperor Leopold , the other major claimant to the throne of Spain, led Louis to relinquish many of his gains in the 1668 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

**Rapid French advance** led to a coup that toppled De Witt and brought William III to power. Leopold viewed French expansion into the Rhineland as an increasing threat, especially after their seizure of the strategic Duchy of Lorraine in 1670. The prospect of Dutch defeat led him to an alliance with Brandenburg-Prussia on 23 June, followed by another with the Republic on 25th. Although Brandenburg was forced out of the war by the June 1673 Treaty of Vossem, in August an anti-French alliance was formed by the Dutch, Spain, Emperor Leopold and the Duke of Lorraine

Louis XIV, ca 1673

The French alliance was deeply unpopular in England, who made peace with the Dutch in the February 1674 Treaty of Westminster. However, French armies held significant advantages over their opponents; an undivided command, talented generals like Turenne, Condé and Luxembourg and vastly superior logistics. Reforms introduced by Louvois, the Secretary of War, helped maintain large field armies that could be mobilised much quicker, allowing them to mount offensives in early spring before their opponents were ready.

# The French alliance was deeply unpopular in England

**The French alliance was deeply unpopular in England**, who made peace with the Dutch in the February 1674 Treaty of Westminster. The French were forced to retreat from the Dutch Republic but these advantages allowed them to hold their ground in Alsace and the Spanish Netherlands, while retaking Franche-Comté. By 1678, mutual exhaustion led to the Treaty of Nijmegen, which was generally settled in France's favour and allowed Louis to intervene in the Scanian War. Despite military defeat, his ally Sweden regained much of their losses under the 1679 treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Fontainebleau and Lund imposed on Denmark-Norway and Brandenburg

LVDOVICVS XIII D G R

FRAN ET NAVARR REX

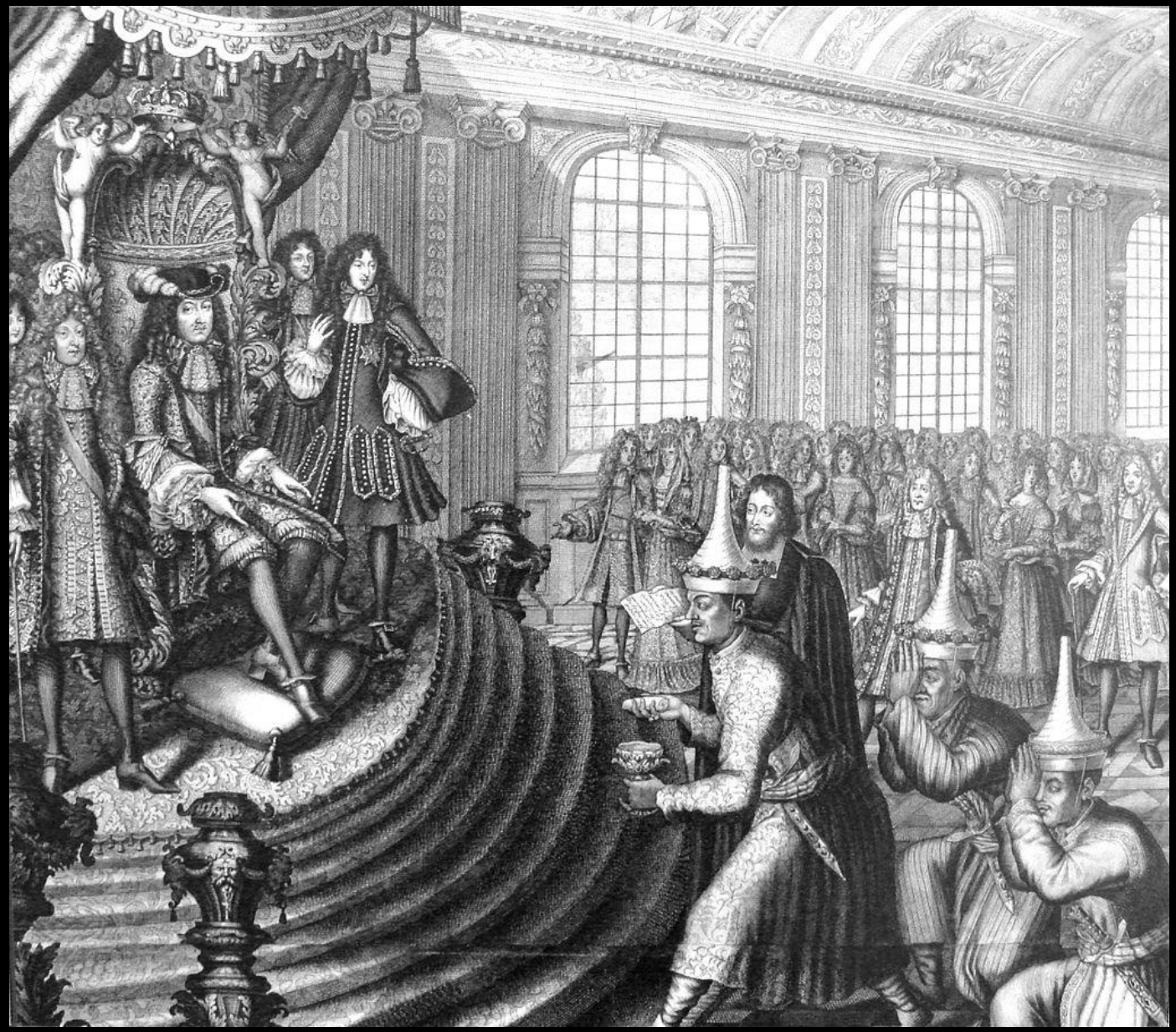
# Cities and territories,

Cities and territories, such as Luxembourg and Casale, were prized for their strategic positions on the frontier and access to important waterways. Louis also sought Strasbourg, an important strategic crossing on the left bank of the Rhine and theretofore a Free Imperial City of the Holy Roman Empire, annexing it and other territories in 1681. Although a part of Alsace, Strasbourg was not part of Habsburg-ruled Alsace and was thus not ceded to France in the Peace of Westphalia.

Following these annexations, Spain declared war, precipitating the War of the Reunions. However, the Spanish were rapidly defeated because the Emperor (distracted by the Great Turkish War) abandoned them, and the Dutch only supported them minimally. By the Truce of Ratisbon, in 1684, Spain was forced to acquiesce in the French occupation of most of the conquered territories, for 20 years.

# Non-European relations and the colonies

French colonies multiplied in Africa, the Americas, and Asia during Louis' reign, and French explorers made important discoveries in North America. In 1673, Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette discovered the Mississippi River. In 1682, René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, followed the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the vast Mississippi basin in Louis' name, calling it Louisiane. French trading posts were also established in India, at Chandernagore and Pondicherry, and in the Indian Ocean at Île Bourbon. Throughout these regions Louis and Colbert embarked on an extensive program of architecture and urbanism meant to reflect the styles of Versailles and Paris and the 'gloire' of the realm.



**Meanwhile, diplomatic relations were initiated with distant countries. In 1669, Suleiman Aga led an Ottoman embassy to revive the old Franco-Ottoman alliance.** Then, in 1682, after the reception of the Moroccan embassy of Mohammed Tenim in France, Moulay Ismail, Sultan of Morocco, allowed French consular and commercial establishments in his country. In 1699, Louis once again received a Moroccan ambassador, Abdallah bin Aisha, and in 1715, he received a Persian embassy led by Mohammad Reza Beg.

# 1688

From farther afield, Siam dispatched an embassy in 1684, reciprocated by the French magnificently the next year under Alexandre, Chevalier de Chaumont. This, in turn, was succeeded by another Siamese embassy under Kosa Pan, superbly received at Versailles in 1686. Louis then sent another embassy in 1687, under Simon de la Loubère, and French influence grew at the Siamese court, which granted Mergui as a naval base to France. However, the death of Narai, King of Ayutthaya, the execution of his pro-French minister Constantine Phaulkon, and the Siege of Bangkok in 1688 ended this era of French influence

# Centralisation of power

**By the early 1680s**, Louis had greatly augmented French influence in the world. Domestically, he successfully increased the influence of the crown and its authority over the church and aristocracy, thus consolidating absolute monarchy in France.

Louis initially supported traditional Gallicanism, which limited papal authority in France, and convened an Assembly of the French clergy in November 1681. Before its dissolution eight months later, the Assembly had accepted the Declaration of the Clergy of France, which increased royal authority at the expense of papal power. Without royal approval, bishops could not leave France, and appeals could not be made to the Pope. Additionally, government officials could not be excommunicated for acts committed in pursuance of their duties. Although the king could not make ecclesiastical law, all papal regulations without royal assent were invalid in France. Unsurprisingly, the pope repudiated the Declaration

# By attaching nobles to his court at Versailles, Louis achieved increased control

By attaching nobles to his court at Versailles, Louis achieved increased control over the French aristocracy. Apartments were built to house those willing to pay court to the king. However, the pensions and privileges necessary to live in a style appropriate to their rank were only possible by waiting constantly on Louis. For this purpose, an elaborate court ritual was created wherein the king became the centre of attention and was observed throughout the day by the public. With his excellent memory, Louis could then see who attended him at court and who was absent, facilitating the subsequent distribution of favours and positions.

# Censorship

**Another tool** Louis used to control his nobility was censorship, which often involved the opening of letters to discern their author's opinion of the government and king. Moreover, by entertaining, impressing, and domesticating them with extravagant luxury and other distractions, Louis not only cultivated public opinion of him, he also ensured the aristocracy remained under his scrutiny.

Hall of Mirrors, Palace of Versailles

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France#/media/File:Chateau_Versailles_Galerie_des_Glaces.jpg

## (the "nobility of the sword")

This, along with the prohibition of private armies, prevented them from passing time on their own estates and in their regional power bases, from which they historically waged local wars and plotted resistance to royal authority.[b] Louis thus compelled and seduced the old military aristocracy (the "nobility of the sword") into becoming his ceremonial courtiers, further weakening their power. In their place, Louis raised commoners or the more recently ennobled bureaucratic aristocracy (the "nobility of the robe"). He judged that royal authority thrived more surely by filling high executive and administrative positions with these men because they could be more easily dismissed than nobles of ancient lineage, with entrenched influence. It is believed that Louis' policies were rooted in his experiences during the Fronde, when men of high birth readily took up the rebel cause against their king, who was actually the kinsman of some. This victory of Louis' over the nobility may have then in fact ensured the end of major civil wars in France until the French Revolution about a century later.

# France as the pivot of warfare

**In 1648** France was the leading European power, and most of the wars pivoted around its aggressiveness. Only poverty-stricken Russia exceeded it in population, and no one could match its wealth, central location, and very strong professional army. It had largely avoided the devastation of the Thirty Years' War. Its weaknesses included an inefficient financial system that was hard-pressed to pay for all the military adventures, and the tendency of most other powers to gang up against it.

During the very long reign of King Louis XIV (1643 – 1715), France fought three major wars: the Franco-Dutch War, the War of the League of Augsburg, and the War of the Spanish Succession. There were also two lesser conflicts: the War of Devolution and the War of the Reunions.

# 1695

By 1695, France retained much of its dominance, but had lost control of the seas to the combination of England and Holland. What's more, most countries, both Protestant and Catholic, were in alliance against it. Vauban, France's leading military strategist, warned the king in 1689 that a hostile "Alliance" was too powerful at sea. He recommended the best way for France to fight back was to license French merchants ships to privateer and seize enemy merchant ships, while avoiding its navies:

**France has its declared enemies Germany** and all the states that it embraces; Spain with all its dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa and America; the Duke of Savoy [in Italy], England, Scotland, Ireland, and all their colonies in the East and West Indies; and Holland

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France#/media/File:MEP_in_Paris.jpg

Louis XIV encouraged Catholic missions through the creation of the Paris Foreign Missions Society.

# Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

It has traditionally been suggested that the devout Madame de Maintenon pushed Louis to persecute Protestants and revoke the 1598 Edict of Nantes, which awarded Huguenots political and religious freedom, but her influence in the matter is now being questioned. Louis saw the persistence of Protestantism as a disgraceful reminder of royal powerlessness. After all, the Edict was the pragmatic concession of his grandfather Henry IV to end the longstanding French Wars of Religion. An additional factor in Louis' thinking was the prevailing contemporary European principle to assure socio-political stability, cuius regio, eius religio ("whose realm, his religion"), the idea that the religion of the ruler should be the religion of the realm (as originally confirmed in central Europe in the Peace of Augsburg of 1555).

**Responding to petitions**, Louis initially excluded Protestants from office, constrained the meeting of synods, closed churches outside of Edict-stipulated areas, banned Protestant outdoor preachers, and prohibited domestic Protestant migration. He also disallowed Protestant-Catholic intermarriages to which third parties objected, encouraged missions to the Protestants, and rewarded converts to Catholicism. This discrimination did not encounter much Protestant resistance, and a steady conversion of Protestants occurred, especially among the noble elites.

# 1681

In 1681, Louis dramatically increased his persecution of Protestants. The principle of cuius regio, eius religio generally had also meant that subjects who refused to convert could emigrate, but Louis banned emigration and effectively insisted that all Protestants must be converted. Secondly, following the proposal of René de Marillac and the Marquis of Louvois, he began quartering dragoons in Protestant homes. Although this was within his legal rights, the dragonnades inflicted severe financial strain on Protestants and atrocious abuse. Between 300,000 and 400,000 Huguenots converted, as this entailed financial rewards and exemption from the dragonnades.

**On 15 October 1685**, Louis issued the Edict of Fontainebleau, which cited the redundancy of privileges for Protestants given their scarcity after the extensive conversions. The Edict of Fontainebleau revoked the Edict of Nantes and repealed all the privileges that arose therefrom.

NOVVEAVX MISSIONNERE envoyez
Par ordre De Louis Le Grand par tout
Le Royaume de France pour Ramener
les Heretiques a la foy Catholiques De la
Societte de M. de S.t Rut marechal de Camp
Raison inuincible 1686
qui peut me resister est bien fort
La force passe
La Raison
DRAGON MISSIONNERE
APPEL evengeliques
Heretique signant sa conuersion
B.R
Lith de G. Engelmann
Missions — 17.me Siècle
Copié exactement, d'après un dessin Original fait en 1686.

**Protestant peasants rebelled** against the officially sanctioned dragonnades (conversions enforced by dragoons, labeled "missionaries in boots") that followed the Edict of Fontainebleau.

# Edict of Fontainebleau

Many historians have condemned the Edict of Fontainebleau as gravely harmful to France. In support, they cite the emigration of about 200,000 highly skilled Huguenots (roughly one-fourth of the Protestant population, or 1% of the French population) who defied royal decrees and fled France for various Protestant states, weakening the French economy and enriching that of Protestant states.

In the end, however, despite renewed tensions with the Camisards of south-central France at the end of his reign, Louis may have helped ensure that his successor would experience fewer instances of the religion-based disturbances that had plagued his forebears. French society would sufficiently change by the time of his descendant, Louis XVI, to welcome tolerance in the form of the 1787 Edict of Versailles, also known as the Edict of Tolerance. This restored to non-Catholics their civil rights and the freedom to worship openly. With the advent of the French Revolution in 1789, Protestants were granted equal rights with their Roman Catholic counterparts.

# Causes and conduct of the war

**The War of the League of Augsburg**, which lasted from 1688 to 1697, initiated a period of decline in Louis' political and diplomatic fortunes. The conflict arose from two events in the Rhineland. First, in 1685, the Elector Palatine Charles II died. All that remained of his immediate family was Louis' sister-in-law, Elizabeth Charlotte. German law ostensibly barred her from succeeding to her brother's lands and electoral dignity, but it was unclear enough for arguments in favour of Elizabeth Charlotte to have a chance of success. Conversely, the princess was clearly entitled to a division of the family's personal property. Louis pressed her claims to land and chattels, hoping the latter, at least, would be given to her.

Battle of Fleurus, 1690

# 1688 England

Another event that Louis found threatening was the Glorious Revolution of 1688, in England. Although King James II was Catholic, his two Anglican daughters, Mary and Anne, ensured the English people a Protestant succession. However, when James II's son James was born, he took precedence in the succession over his elder sisters. This seemed to herald an era of Catholic monarchs in England. Protestant lords called on the Dutch Prince William III of Orange, grandson of Charles I of England, to come to their aid. He sailed for England with troops despite Louis' warning that France would regard it as a provocation.

Louis XIV at the Siege of Namur (1692).

French armies were generally victorious throughout the war because of Imperial commitments in the Balkans, French logistical superiority, and the quality of French generals such as Condé's famous pupil, François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, duc de Luxembourg. His triumphs at the Battles of Fleurus in 1690, Steenkerque in 1692, and Landen in 1693 preserved northern France from invasion.

Although an attempt **to restore James II failed at the Battle of the Boyne** in 1690, France accumulated a string of victories from Flanders in the north, Germany in the east, and Italy and Spain in the south, to the high seas and the colonies. Louis personally supervised the captures of Mons in 1691 and Namur in 1692. Luxembourg gave France the defensive line of the Sambre by capturing Charleroi in **1693**. France also overran most of the Duchy of Savoy after the battles of Marsaglia and Staffarde in 1693. While naval stalemate ensued after the French victory at the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690 and the Allied victory at Barfleur-La Hougue in 1692, the Battle of Torroella in 1694 exposed Catalonia to French invasion, culminating in the capture of Barcelona. Although the Dutch captured Pondichéry in 1693, a French raid on the Spanish treasure port of Cartagena, Spain in 1697 yielded a fortune of 10,000,000 livres.

*Marche du Roy accompagné de ses gardes passant sur le pont neuf et allant au Palais.*

1 Carosse du Roy, environné des gardes du Corps, des pages, et des Valets de pied.
2 L'e Cent Suisses.
3 L'e Regiment des gardes estant en haye des deux costez du pont neuf, et dans les rües depuis le Louure jusqu'au palais.
4 La place du Cheual de Bronze.
5 L'ancien Bourbon ancien Hostel.
6 Le Louure.
7 La petite galleries.
8 La grande galleries, qui va jusques au Thuilleries
9 La porte de la Conference.
10 L'e Coure.
11 Le Pont Rouge.
12 L'eglise des Theatins.
13 Le College des nations.
14 L'hostel de Nevers.

*Iter Regis ad palatium proficiscentis et pontem nouum cum comitatu transeuntis.*

1 Rheda Regia stipatoribus corporis, nobiliumque Epheborum, ac pedissequorum agmine circumdata.
2 Centum Regiæ custodiæ Helueti.
3 Militum prætorianorum series ex vtraq. Pontis et viarum parte stantes.
4 Platea Equi aheneij.
5 Ædes Borbonicæ antiquæ.
6 Lupara Domus Regia.
7 Porticus minor.
8 Porticus major Iungens Luparæ palatium palatio Vdoæ les Thuilleries.
9 Porta Vdoæ, dicta de la Conference.
10 Reginæ Ambulacrum.
11 Pons Rubeus.
12 Theatinorum Templum.
13 Gymnasium quatuor nationum.
14 Ædes Nivernenses.

F. Vander Meulen, inuenit, et pinxit pro rege Christianissimo, et ex. cum priuil.

I.V. Buchinborgh, sculp.

**In July 1695**, the city of Namur, occupied for three years by the French, was besieged by an allied army led by William III. Louis XIV ordered the surprise destruction of a Flemish city to divert the attention of these troops. This led to the bombardment of Brussels, in which 4-5000 buildings were destroyed, including the entire city-center. The strategy failed, as Namur fell three weeks later, but harmed Louis XIV's reputation: a century later, Napoleon deemed the bombardment "as barbarous as it was useless."

Peace was broached by Sweden in 1690. By 1692, both sides evidently wanted peace, and secret bilateral talks began, but to no avail. Louis tried to break up the alliance against him by dealing with individual opponents, but this did not achieve its aim until 1696, when the Savoyards agreed to the Treaty of Turin and switched sides. Thereafter, members of the League of Augsburg rushed to the peace table, and negotiations for a general peace began in earnest, culminating in the Treaty of Ryswick of 1697

# War of the Spanish Succession

By the time of the Treaty of Ryswick, the Spanish succession had been a source of concern to European leaders for well over forty years. King Charles II ruled a vast empire comprising Spain, Naples, Sicily, Milan, the Spanish Netherlands, and numerous Spanish colonies. He produced no children, however, and consequently had no direct heirs.

The principal claimants to the throne of Spain belonged to the ruling families of France and Austria. The French claim derived from Louis XIV's mother Anne of Austria (the older sister of Philip IV of Spain) and his wife Maria Theresa (Philip IV's eldest daughter). Based on the laws of primogeniture, France had the better claim as it originated from the eldest daughters in two generations. However, their renunciation of succession rights complicated matters. In the case of Maria Theresa, nonetheless, the renunciation was considered null and void owing to Spain's breach of her marriage contract with Louis.

In an attempt to avoid war, Louis signed the Treaty of the Hague with William III of England in 1698. This agreement divided Spain's Italian territories between Louis's son le Grand Dauphin and the Archduke Charles, with the rest of the empire awarded to Joseph Ferdinand. William III consented to permitting the Dauphin's new territories to become part of France when the latter succeeded to his father's throne. The signatories, however, omitted to consult the ruler of these lands, and Charles II was passionately opposed to the dismemberment of his empire. In 1699, he re-confirmed his 1693 will that named Joseph Ferdinand as his sole successor.

Philip V of Spain

# 1700

Six months later, Joseph Ferdinand died. Therefore, in 1700, Louis and William III concluded a fresh partitioning agreement, the Treaty of London. This allocated Spain, the Low Countries, and the Spanish colonies to the Archduke. The Dauphin would receive all of Spain's Italian territories. Charles II acknowledged that his empire could only remain undivided by bequeathing it entirely to a Frenchman or an Austrian. Under pressure from his German wife, Maria Anna of Neuburg, Charles II named the Archduke Charles as his sole heir.

# Acceptance of the will of Charles II and consequences

On his deathbed in 1700, Charles II unexpectedly changed his will. The clear demonstration of French military superiority for many decades before this time, the pro-French faction at the court of Spain, and even Pope Innocent XII convinced him that France was more likely to preserve his empire intact. He thus offered the entire empire to the Dauphin's second son Philip, Duke of Anjou, provided it remained undivided. Anjou was not in the direct line of French succession, thus his accession would not cause a Franco-Spanish union. If Anjou refused, the throne would be offered to his younger brother Charles, Duke of Berry. If the Duke of Berry declined it, it would go to the Archduke Charles, then to the distantly related House of Savoy if Charles declined it.

**Most European rulers accepted Philip as king**, though some only reluctantly. Depending on one's views of the war as inevitable or not, Louis acted reasonably or arrogantly.[80] He confirmed that Philip V retained his French rights despite his new Spanish position. Admittedly, he may only have been hypothesising a theoretical eventuality and not attempting a Franco-Spanish union. But his actions were certainly not read as being disinterested. Moreover, Louis sent troops to the Spanish Netherlands to evict Dutch garrisons and secure Dutch recognition of Philip V. In 1701, Philip transferred the asiento (the right to supply slaves to Spanish colonies) to France, alienating English traders. As tensions mounted, Louis decided to acknowledge James Stuart, the son of James II, as king of England on the latter's death, infuriating William III. These actions enraged Britain and the Dutch Republic. With the Holy Roman Emperor and the petty German states, they formed another Grand Alliance and declared war on France in 1702. French diplomacy, however, secured Bavaria, Portugal, and Savoy as Franco-Spanish allies.

# Commencement of fighting

Even before war was officially declared, hostilities began with Imperial aggression in Italy. When finally declared, the War of the Spanish Succession would last almost until Louis's death, at great cost to him and the kingdom of France.

The war began with French successes, however the joint talents of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and Eugene of Savoy checked these victories and broke the myth of French invincibility. The duo allowed the Palatinate and Austria to occupy Bavaria after their victory at the Battle of Blenheim. Maximilian II Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, had to flee to the Spanish Netherlands. The impact of this victory won the support of Portugal and Savoy. Later, the Battle of Ramillies delivered the Low Countries up to the Allies, and the Battle of Turin forced Louis to evacuate Italy, leaving it open to Allied forces. Marlborough and Eugene of Savoy met again at the Battle of Oudenarde, which enabled them to mount an invasion of France.

# Louis in 1701

**France established contact with Francis II Rákóczi and promised support if he took up the cause of Hungarian independence.**

Defeats, famine, and mounting debt greatly weakened France. Between 1693 and 1710, over two million people died in two famines, made worse as foraging armies seized food supplies from the villages. In his desperation, Louis XIV even ordered a disastrous invasion of the English island of Guernsey in the autumn of 1704 with the aim of raiding their successful harvest. By the winter of 1708–1709, Louis was willing to accept peace at nearly any cost. He agreed that the entire Spanish empire should be surrendered to the Archduke Charles, and he also consented to return to the frontiers of the Peace of Westphalia, giving up all the territories he had acquired over sixty years of his reign. He could not speak for his grandson, however, and could not promise that Philip V would accept these terms. Thus, the Allies demanded that Louis single-handedly attack his own grandson to force these terms on him. If he could not achieve this within the year, the war would resume. Louis could not accept these terms

# Turning point

**The final phases** of the War of the Spanish Succession demonstrated that the Allies could not maintain the Archduke Charles in Spain just as surely as France could not retain the entire Spanish inheritance for King Philip V. The Allies were definitively expelled from central Spain by the Franco-Spanish victories at the Battles of Villaviciosa and Brihuega in 1710. French forces elsewhere remained obdurate despite their defeats. The Allies suffered a Pyrrhic victory at the Battle of Malplaquet with 21,000 casualties, twice that of the French. Eventually, France recovered its military pride with the decisive victory at Denain in 1712.

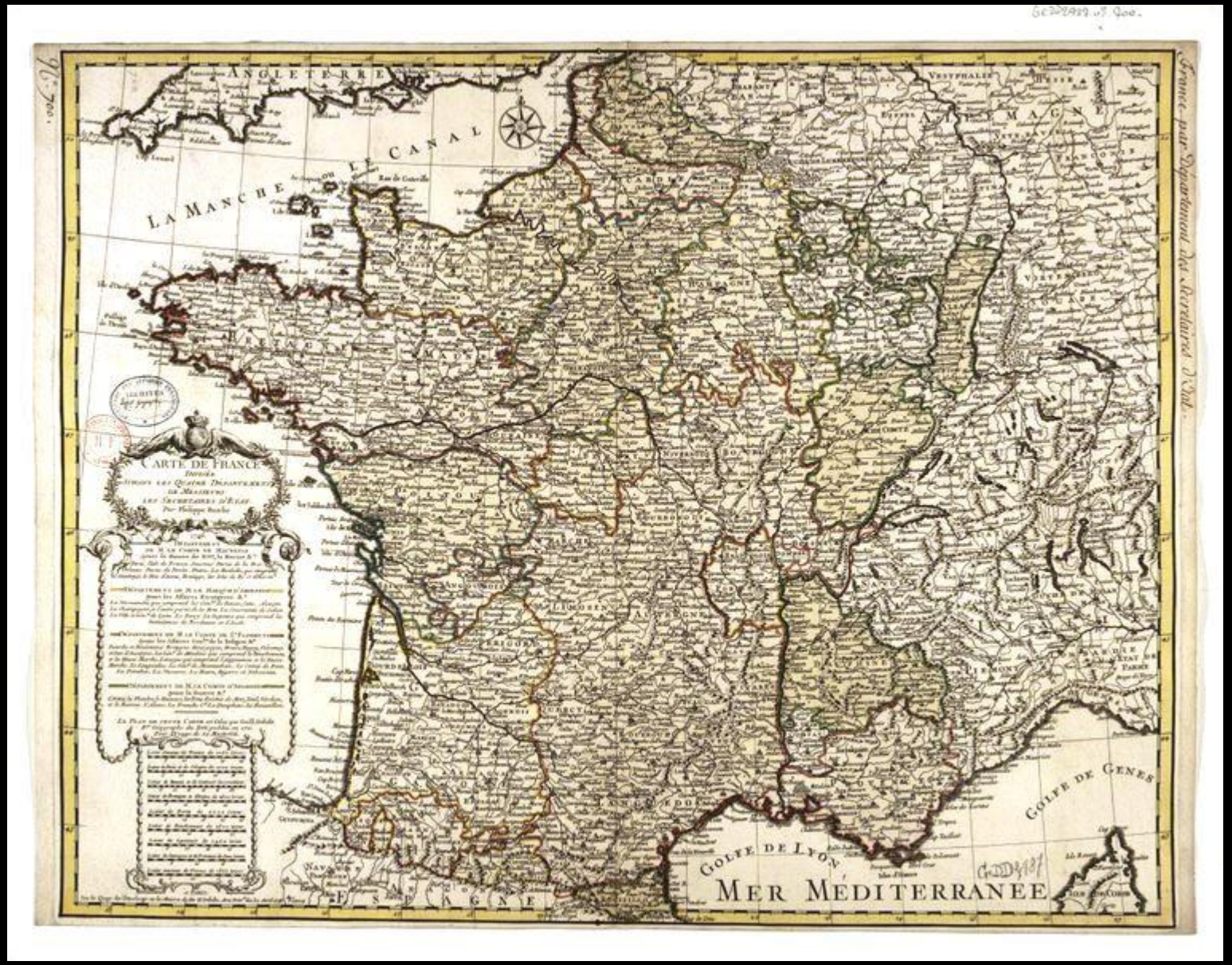
# 1705 - 1711

French military successes near the end of the war took place against the background of a changed political situation in Austria. In 1705, the Emperor Leopold I died. His elder son and successor, Joseph I, followed him in 1711. His heir was none other than the Archduke Charles, who secured control of all of his brother's Austrian land holdings. If the Spanish empire then fell to him, it would have resurrected a domain as vast as that of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in the sixteenth century. To the maritime powers of Great Britain and the Dutch Republic, this would have been as undesirable as a Franco-Spanish union

# Conclusion of peace

As a result of the fresh British perspective on the European balance of power, Anglo-French talks began that culminated in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht between Louis, Philip V of Spain, Anne, Queen of Great Britain, and the Dutch Republic. In 1714, after losing Landau and Freiburg, the Holy Roman Emperor also made peace with France in the Treaties of Rastatt and Baden.

In the general settlement, Philip V retained Spain and its colonies, whereas Austria received the Spanish Netherlands and divided Spanish Italy with Savoy. Britain kept Gibraltar and Menorca. Louis agreed to withdraw his support for James Stuart, son of James II and pretender to the throne of Great Britain, and ceded Newfoundland, Rupert's Land, and Acadia in the Americas to Anne. Britain gained most from the Treaty of Utrecht, but the final terms were much more favourable to France than those which were being discussed in peace negotiations in 1709 and 1710.[citation needed] France retained Île-Saint-Jean and Île Royale, and Louis did acquire a few minor European territories, such as the Principality of Orange and the Ubaye Valley, which covered transalpine passes into Italy. Thanks to Louis, his allies the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne were restored to their pre-war status and returned their lands




Map of France after the death of Louis XIV

Spouse
Maria Theresa of Spain
(m. 1660; died 1683)

Françoise d'Aubigné,
Marquise de
Maintenon (private)
(m. 1683)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France#/media/File:Dual_Cypher_of_King_Louis_XIV_&_Queen_Marie_Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se_of_France.svg

# Dual Cypher of King Louis XIV & Queen Marie Thérèse.

# Marriages and children

Louis and his wife Maria Theresa of Spain had six children from the marriage contracted for them in 1660. However, only one child, the eldest, survived to adulthood: Louis, le Grand Dauphin, known as Monseigneur. Maria Theresa died in 1683, whereupon Louis remarked that she had never caused him unease on any other occasion.

Despite evidence of affection early on in their marriage, Louis was never faithful to Maria Theresa. He took a series of mistresses, both official and unofficial. Among the better documented are Louise de La Vallière (with whom he had 5 children; 1661–67), Bonne de Pons d'Heudicourt (1665), Catherine Charlotte de Gramont (1665), Françoise-Athénaïs, Marquise de Montespan (with whom he had 7 children; 1667–80), Anne de Rohan-Chabot (1669–75), Claude de Vin des Œillets (1 child born in 1676), Isabelle de Ludres (1675–78), and Marie Angélique de Scorailles (1679–81), who died at age 19 in childbirth. Through these liaisons, he produced numerous illegitimate children, most of whom he married to members of cadet branches of the royal family.

# second wife, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon.

Louis proved relatively more faithful to his second wife, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon. He first met her through her work caring for his children by Madame de Montespan, noting the care she gave to his favorite, Louis Auguste, Duke of Maine. The king was, at first, put off by her strict religious practice, but he warmed to her through her care for his children.

When he legitimized his children by Madame de Montespan on 20 December 1673, Françoise d'Aubigné became the royal governess at Saint-Germain.[89] As governess, she was one of very few people permitted to speak to him as an equal, without limits. It is believed that they were married secretly at Versailles on or around 10 October 1683 or January 1684. This marriage, though never announced or publicly discussed, was an open secret and lasted until his death.

# Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon

Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon (27 November 1635 – 15 April 1719) was the second wife of King Louis XIV of France. She was known during her first marriage as Madame Scarron, and subsequently as Madame de Maintenon . Her marriage to the king was never officially announced or admitted, and thus she was never considered queen of France. Even so, she was very influential at court, and was one of the king's closest advisers. She founded the Maison royale de Saint-Louis, a school for girls from poorer noble families, in 1684.

# Children

Louis, Grand Dauphin

Princess Anne Élisabeth

Princess Marie Anne

Marie Thérèse, Madame Royale

Philippe Charles, Duke of Anjou

Louis François, Duke of Anjou
Full name

# Louis, Grand Dauphin

Louis of France (1 November 1661 – 14 April 1711) was the eldest son and heir of Louis XIV, King of France, and his spouse, Maria Theresa of Spain. As the heir apparent to the French throne, he was styled Dauphin. He became known as Le Grand Dauphin after the birth of his own son, Le Petit Dauphin. As he died before his father, he never became king. His grandson became Louis XV of France.

# Marie Thérèse of France (1667–1672)

Marie Thérèse of France (2 January 1667 – 1 March 1672) was the fourth child and third daughter of Louis XIV of France and his wife, Maria Theresa of Spain. As the king's daughter, she was a Fille de France and was known at court by the traditional honorific of Madame Royale because she was the king's eldest surviving daughter. She did not survive childhood, dying at the age of five due to tuberculosis.

# Philippe Charles, Duke of Anjou

Philippe-Charles of France, Duke of Anjou (5 August 1668 – 10 July 1671) was the fifth child and second son of Louis XIV, King of France and his wife, the Infanta Maria Teresa of Spain, and as such was a Fils de France.

# Health and death

Despite the image of a healthy and virile king that Louis sought to project, evidence exists to suggest that his health was not very good. He had many ailments: for example, symptoms of diabetes, as confirmed in reports of suppurating periostitis in 1678, dental abscesses in 1696, along with recurring boils, fainting spells, gout, dizziness, hot flushes, and headaches.

From 1647 to 1711, the three chief physicians to the king (Antoine Vallot, Antoine d'Aquin, and Guy-Crescent Fagon) recorded all of his health problems in the Journal de Santé du Roi (Journal of the King's Health), a daily report of his health. On 18 November 1686, Louis underwent a painful operation for an anal fistula that was performed by the surgeon Charles Felix de Tassy, who prepared a specially shaped curved scalpel for the occasion. The wound took more than two months to heal.

# Louis died of gangrene

Louis died of gangrene at Versailles on 1 September 1715, four days before his 77th birthday, after 72 years on the throne. Enduring much pain in his last days, he finally "yielded up his soul without any effort, like a candle going out", while reciting the psalm Domine, ad adjuvandum me festina (O Lord, make haste to help me). His body was laid to rest in Saint-Denis Basilica outside Paris. It remained there undisturbed for about 80 years, until revolutionaries exhumed and destroyed all of the remains found in the Basilica.

**This is an incomplete list of Louis XIV's illegitimate children**

## Louise de La Vallière

Louise de La Vallière (Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc; 6 August 1644 – 7 June 1710) was a mistress of Louis XIV of France from 1661 to 1667. She later became the Duchess of La Vallière and Duchess of Vaujours in her own right. She has no known surviving descendants. Louise was also very religious and she led a religious penance for herself near the end of her life.

By NN, a gardener

Daughter 1660 unknown She married N de la Queue, a sentry.

**Unknown daughter**

Louis XIV of France

5 September 1638 – 1 September 1715

| Name | Birth | Death | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charles de La Baume Le Blanc | 19 December 1663 | 15 July 1665 (aged 1) | Not legitimised. |
| Philippe de La Baume Le Blanc | 7 January 1665 1 | 1 666 (aged 1) | Not legitimised. |
| Louis de La Baume Le Blanc | 27 December 1665 | 1666 (aged 1) | Not legitimised. |
| Marie Anne de Bourbon<br>Legitimised on 14 May 1667.<br>Married Louis Armand I, Prince of Conti. | 2 October 16663 | May 1739 (aged 73) | |
| Louis, Count of Vermandois<br>Legitimised on 20 February 1669. Held the office of Admiral of France. | 3 October 1667 | 18 November 1683 (aged 16) | |

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## Marie Angélique de Scorailles

Marie Angélique de Scorailles (July 1661 – 28 June 1681) was a French noblewoman and one of the many mistresses of Louis XIV. A lady-in-waiting to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Charlotte, Princess Palatine, the Duchess of Orléans, she caught the attention of the Sun King and began an affair with him in 1679. She died two years later, most probably as a result of complications arising from childbirth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Son | January 1680 | January 1680 (stillborn) |
| Daughter | March 1681 | March 1681 (stillborn) |

| Name | Birth | Death |
|---|---|---|
| Louise Françoise de Bourbon | at the end of March 1669 | 23 February 1672 (aged 2) |
| Louis Auguste, Duke of Maine | 31 March 1670 | 14 May 1736 (aged 66) |
| Louis César, Count of Vexin | 20 June 1672 | 10 January 1683 (aged 10) |
| Louise Françoise de Bourbon | 1 June 1673 | 16 June 1743 (aged 70 |
| Louise Marie Anne de Bourbon | 12 November 1674 | 15 September 1681 (aged 6) |
| Françoise Marie de Bourbon | 9 February 1677 | 1 February 1749 (aged 72) |
| Louis Alexandre, Count of Toulouse | 6 June 1678 | 1 December 1737 (aged 59) |
| **by Claude de Vin, Mademoiselle des Œillets (1637 – 18 May 1687)** | | |
| Louise de Maisonblanche | c. 17 June 1676 | 12 September 1718 (aged 42) |

# Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise de Montespan

Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart de Mortemart, Marquise of Montespan (5 October 1640 – 27 May 1707), better known as Madame de Montespan (French: [madam də mɔ̃tɛspɑ̃]), was the most celebrated maîtresse-en-titre of King Louis XIV of France, by whom she had seven children.

Born into one of the oldest noble families of France, the House of Rochechouart, Madame de Montespan was called by some the "true Queen of France"' during her romantic relationship with Louis XIV due to the pervasiveness of her influence at court during that time.

# With her children, about 1677

## Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise de Montespan

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# Louis, Count of Vermandois

Louis de Bourbon, Légitimé de France, Count of Vermandois (2 October 1667 – 18 November 1683) was the eldest surviving son of Louis XIV of France and his mistress Louise de La Vallière.

He was sometimes known as Louis de Vermandois, after his title. He died aged 16 unmarried

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## Louis Auguste, Duke of Maine

Louis-Auguste de Bourbon, duc du Maine (31 March 1670 in Saint-Germain-en-Laye – 14 May 1736 in Sceaux) was an illegitimate son of the French king Louis XIV and his official mistress, Madame de Montespan. The king's favourite son, he was the founder of the semi-royal House of Bourbon-Maine named after his title and his surname.

## Marie Anne de Bourbon

Marie Anne de Bourbon, Légitimée de France (2 October 1666 – 3 May 1739) was the eldest legitimised daughter (fille légitimée de France) of King Louis XIV of France and his mistress Louise de La Vallière. At the age of thirteen, she was married to Louis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti and as such was the Princess of Conti by marriage. Her father's favourite daughter, Marie Anne was widowed in 1685 aged 19. She never married again and had no children. Following her mother's retirement to a convent, Marie Anne continued to reside at her father's court and was later her mother's heiress. She later became the Duchess of La Vallière in her own right.

## Louis César, Count of Vexin

Louis César de Bourbon, Légitimé de France, Count of Vexin (Génitoy, 20 June 1672 – Paris, 10 January 1683) was a son of Louis XIV of France and his mistress Madame de Montespan. He was the Abbot of Saint-Denis and of Saint-Germain-des-Prés.

Louis César, born at the château du Génitoy, was the second son born to Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. Named after Julius Caesar, his older brother Louis Auguste de Bourbon was named after Augustus and the later born Louis Alexandre de Bourbon was named after Alexander the Great.

# Marie Anne de Bourbon

Marie Anne de Bourbon, Légitimée de France (2 October 1666 – 3 May 1739) was the eldest legitimised daughter (fille légitimée de France) of King Louis XIV of France and his mistress Louise de La Vallière. At the age of thirteen, she was married to Louis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti and as such was the Princess of Conti by marriage. Her father's favourite daughter, Marie Anne was widowed in 1685 aged 19. She never married again and had no children. Following her mother's retirement to a convent, Marie Anne continued to reside at her father's court and was later her mother's heiress. She later became the Duchess of La Vallière in her own right.

# Louis Auguste, Duke of Maine

Louis-Auguste de Bourbon, duc du Maine (31 March 1670 in Saint-Germain-en-Laye – 14 May 1736 in Sceaux) was an illegitimate son of the French king Louis XIV and his official mistress, Madame de Montespan. The king's favourite son, he was the founder of the semi-royal House of Bourbon-Maine named after his title and his surname.

# Louis César, Count of Vexin

Louis César de Bourbon, Légitimé de France, Count of Vexin (Génitoy, 20 June 1672 – Paris, 10 January 1683) was a son of Louis XIV of France and his mistress Madame de Montespan. He was the Abbot of Saint-Denis and of Saint-Germain-des-Prés.

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## Louise Françoise de Bourbon, Duchess of Bourbon

Louise Françoise de Bourbon, Légitimée de France (1 June 1673 – 16 June 1743) was the eldest surviving legitimised daughter of Louis XIV of France and his maîtresse-en-titre, Madame de Montespan. She was said to have been named after her godmother, Louise de La Vallière, the woman that her mother had replaced as the king's mistress. Prior to her marriage, she was known at court as Mademoiselle de Nantes.

## Françoise Marie de Bourbon

Françoise Marie de Bourbon, légitimée de France (4 May 1677 – 1 February 1749) was the youngest illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France and his maîtresse-en-titre, Françoise-Athénaïs, Marquise de Montespan. At the age of 14, she was wed to her first cousin Philippe d'Orléans, future Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. Through four of the eight children she bore him in an unhappy marriage she became the ancestress of several of Europe's Roman Catholic monarchs of the 19th and 20th centuries, notably those of Belgium, Italy, Spain, and France.

## Louise Marie Anne de Bourbon

Louise Marie Anne de Bourbon, Légitimée de France, Mademoiselle de Tours (Saint-Germaine-en-Laye, 18 November 1674 – Bourbon, 15 September 1681) was the illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France and his most famous Maîtresse-en-titre, Madame de Montespan. She died in early childhood.

## Louis Alexandre, Count of Toulouse

Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, comte de Toulouse (1681), duc de Penthièvre (1697), (1711), (6 June 1678 – 1 December 1737), a legitimated prince of the blood royal, was the son of Louis XIV and of his mistress Françoise-Athénaïs, marquise de Montespan. At the age of five, he became grand admiral of France (Grand Admiral of France).

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This is an incomplete list of Louis XIV's illegitimate children

## Louise de La Vallière

Louise de La Vallière (Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc; 6 August 1644 – 7 June 1710) was a mistress of Louis XIV of France from 1661 to 1667. She later became the Duchess of La Vallière and Duchess of Vaujours in her own right. She has no known surviving descendants. Louise was also very religious and she led a religious penance for herself near the end of her life.

## Marie Angélique de Scorailles

Marie Angélique de Scorailles (July 1661 – 28 June 1681) was a French noblewoman and one of the many mistresses of Louis XIV. A lady-in-waiting to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Charlotte, Princess Palatine, the Duchess of Orléans, she caught the attention of the Sun King and began an affair with him in 1679. She died two years later, most probably as a result of complications arising from childbirth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Son | January 1680 | January 1680 (stillborn) |
| Daughter | March 1681 | March 1681 (stillborn) |

## Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise de Montespan

Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart de Mortemart, Marquise of Montespan (5 October 1640 – 27 May 1707), better known as Madame de Montespan (French: [madam də mɔ̃tɛspɑ̃]), was the most celebrated maîtresse-en-titre of King Louis XIV of France, by whom she had seven children.

Born into one of the oldest noble families of France, the House of Rochechouart, Madame de Montespan was called by some the "true Queen of France"' during her romantic relationship with Louis XIV due to the pervasiveness of her influence at court during that time.

With her children, about 1677

**Françoise-Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise de Montespan**

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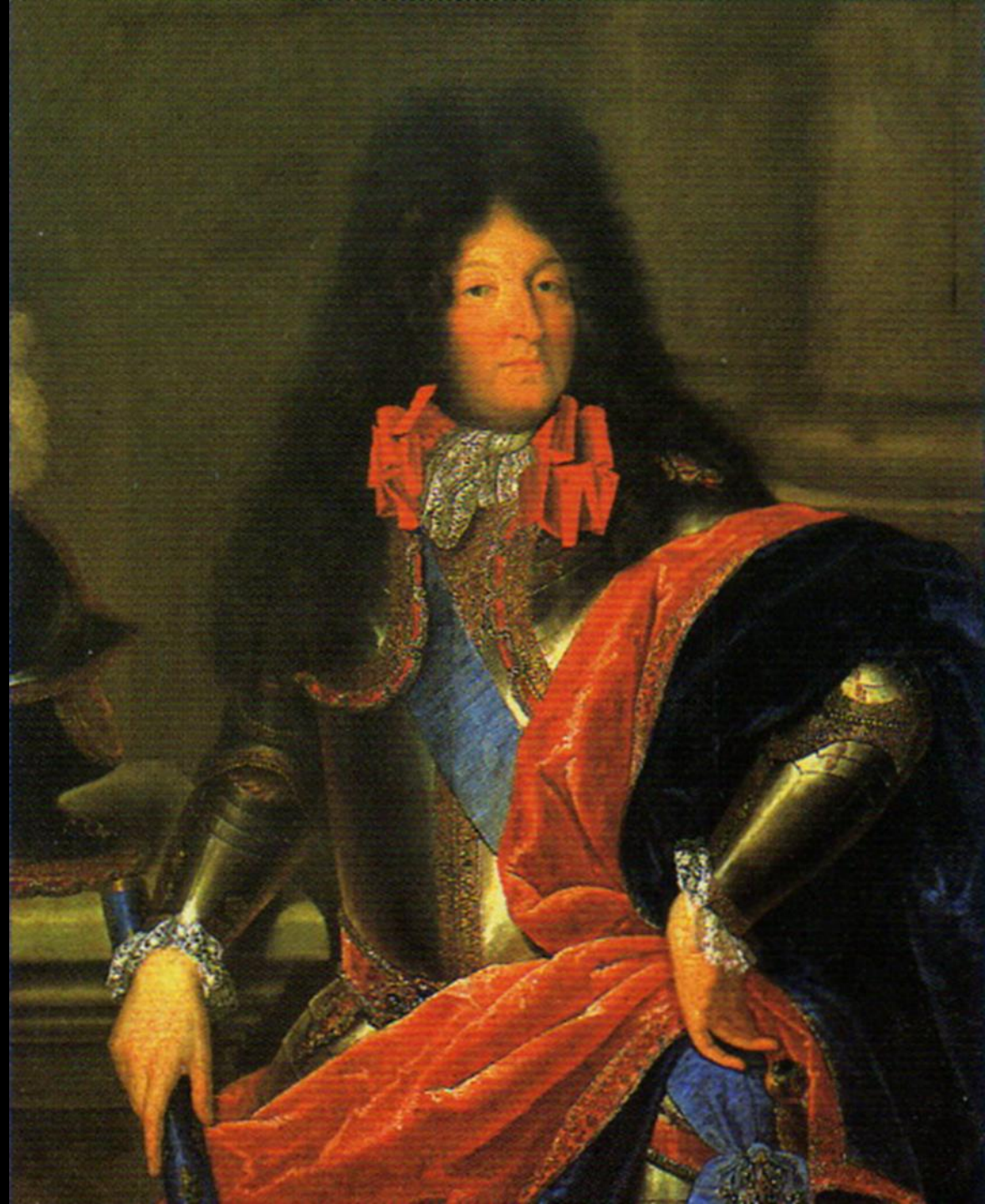
Louis XIV, King of France, in 1661

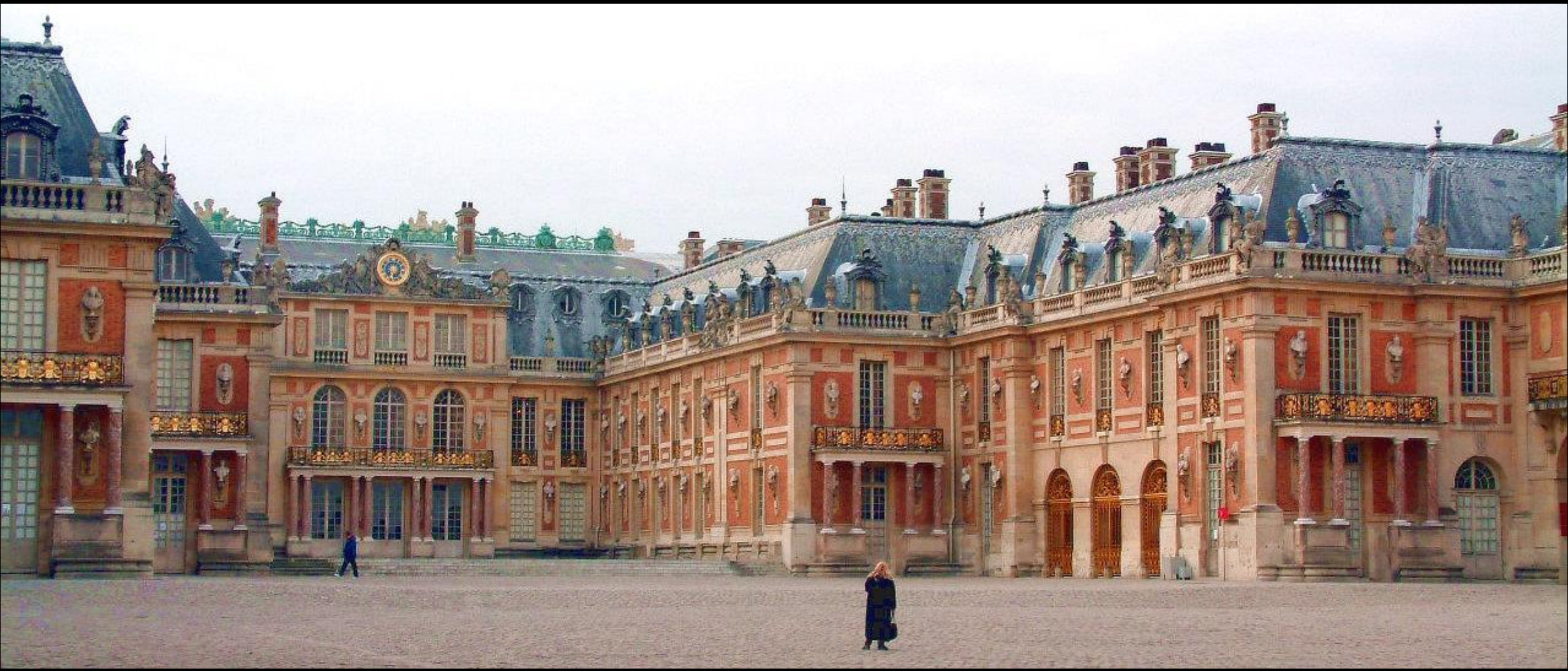
LVDOVICVS XIV Dei gratia Galliæ et Nauarræ Rex
matrimonio iunctis cum Maria Teresia Hispaniarum Regis filia
Abra Diepenbeeck delin. Adr. Melar sculp.
Gaspar de Hollander exc Antuerpiæ 1659.

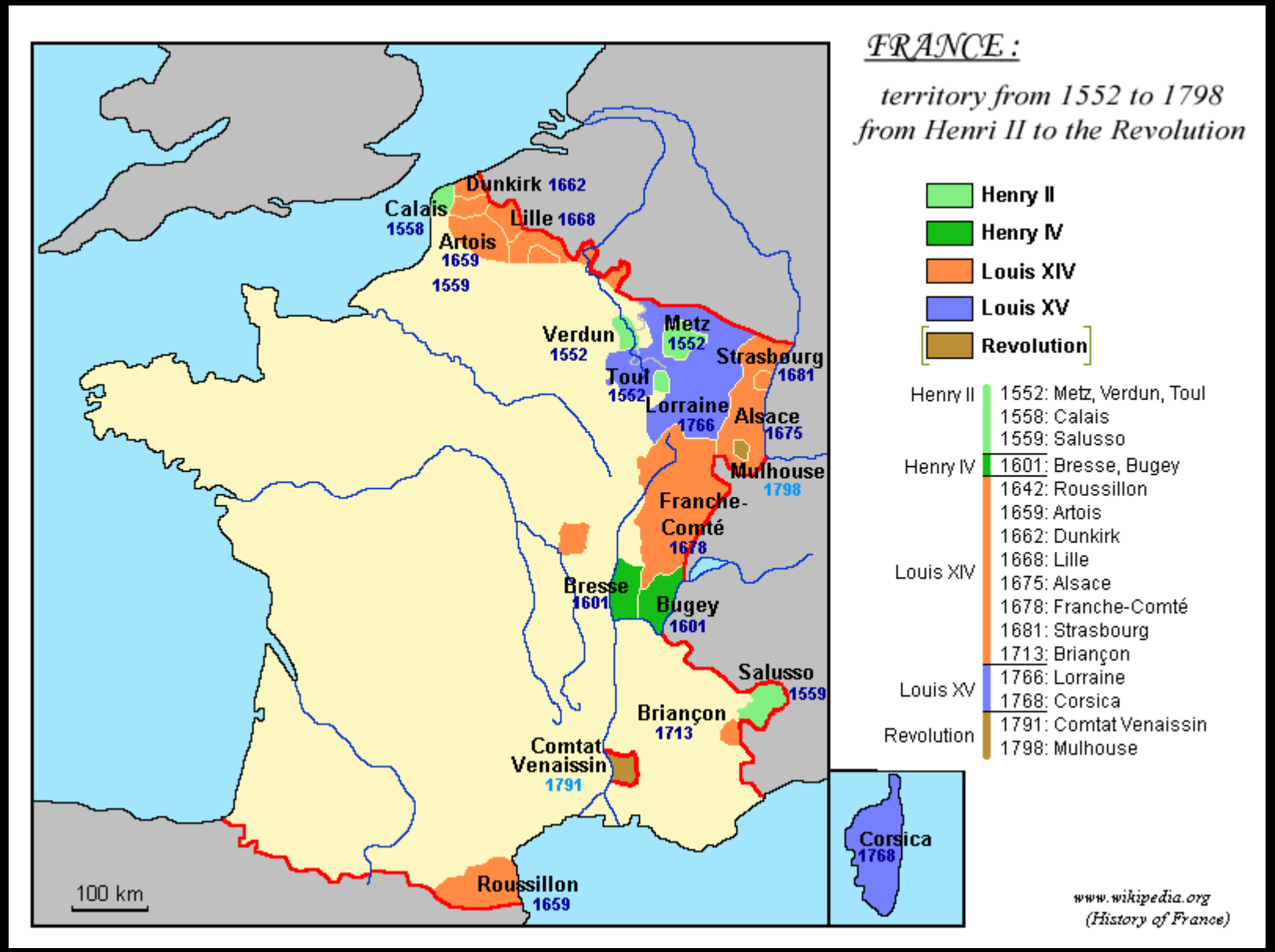


Louis and his family portrayed as Roman gods in a 1670 painting by Jean Nocret. L to R: Louis' aunt, Henriette-Marie; his brother, Philippe, duc d'Orléans; the Duke's daughter, Marie Louise d'Orléans, and wife, Henriette-Anne Stuart; the Queen-mother, Anne of Austria; three daughters of Gaston d'Orléans; Louis XIV; the Dauphin Louis; Queen Marie-Thérèse; la Grande Mademoiselle.

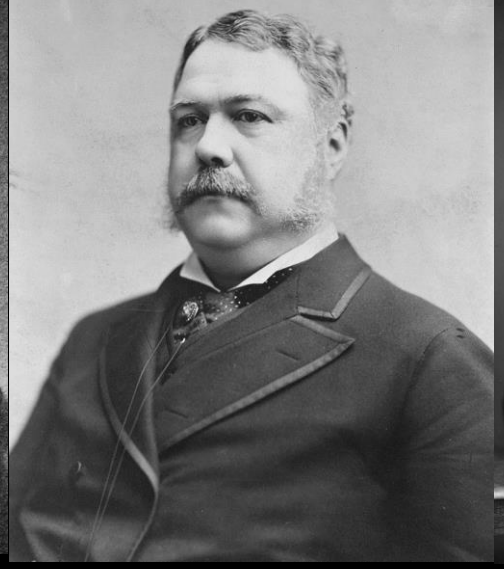
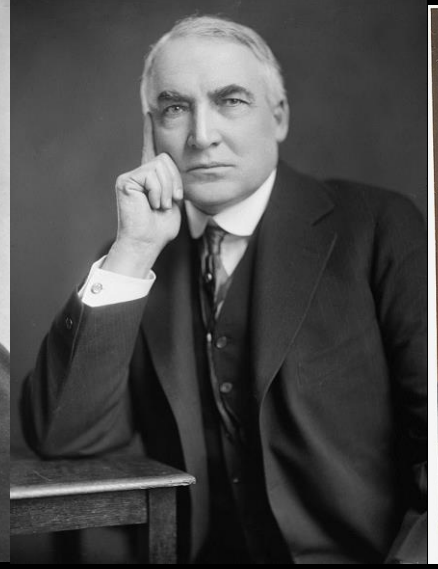
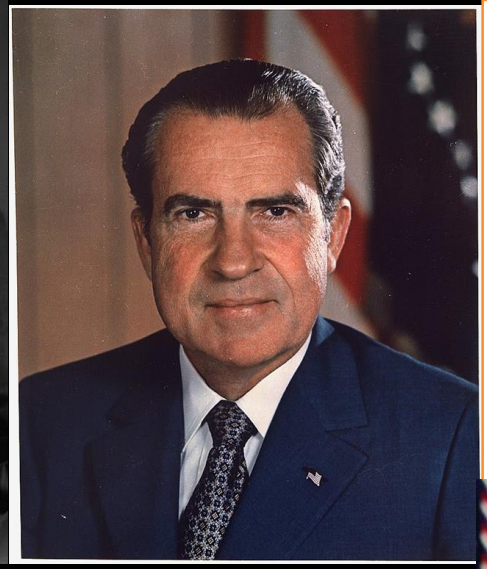
The Battle of Ramillies between the French and the English, 23 May 1706.

Painting from 1667 depicting Louis as patron of the fine arts

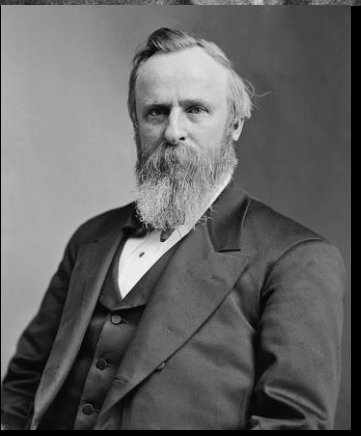


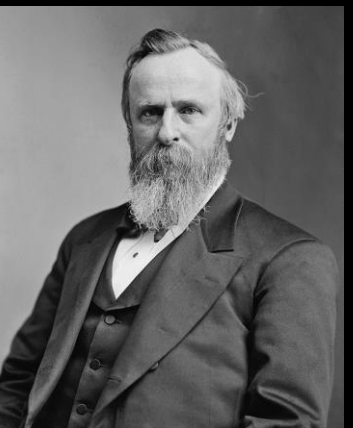



Territorial expansion of France under Louis XIV (1643–1715) is depicted in orange

# Ranking US Disasters





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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Ronald Reagan | Republican | – | – | – | – | 16 * | 22 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 11 | 08 | 16 | 06 | 10 | 18 | 08 | 11 | 09 | 09 | 13 | 1 |
| 41 | George H. W. Bush | Republican | – | – | – | – | – | 18 * | 31 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 2 |
| 42 | Bill Clinton | Democratic | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 * | 23 * | 20 * | 21 * | 24 * | 18 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 19 | 08 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| 43 | George W. Bush | Republican | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 * | 19 * | 36 | 39 | 31 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 3 |
| 44 | Barack Obama | Democratic | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 * | – | 18 * | 12 | 08 | 17 | 2 |
| 45 | Donald Trump | Republican | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 44 * | 42 * | 4 * |
| Total in survey | | | 29 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 |

# Franklin Pierce

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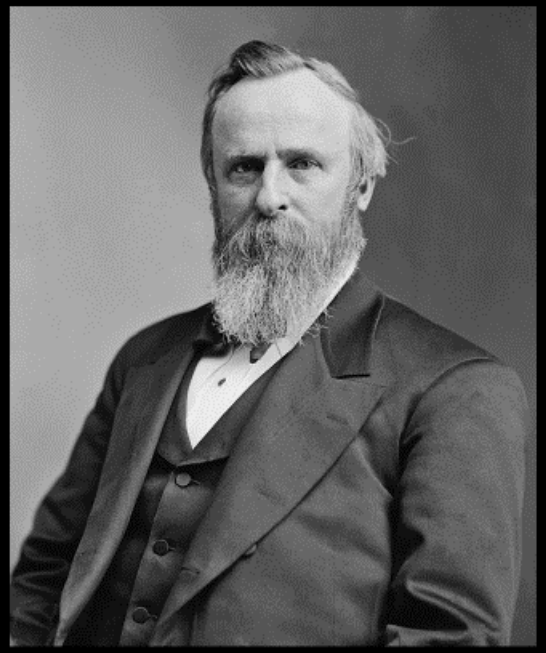
## Chester A. Arthur

(October 5, 1829 – November 18, 1886) was an American attorney and politician who served as the 21st president of the United States from 1881 to 1885. He previously was the 20th vice president of the United States, and he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of President James A. Garfield in September 1881, two months after Garfield was shot by an assassin.

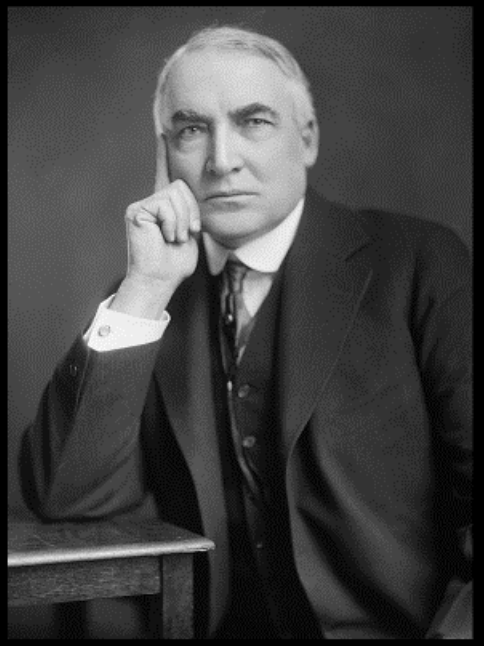
## Rutherford B. Hayes

(October 4, 1822 – January 17, 1893) was the 19th president of the United States from 1877 to 1881, having served in the United States House of Representatives and as governor of Ohio. Hayes, a lawyer and staunch abolitionist, defended refugee slaves in court proceedings in the antebellum years.



## Warren G. Harding

(November 2, 1865 – August 2, 1923) was the 29th president of the United States from 1921 until his death in 1923. A member of the Republican Party, he was one of the most popular U.S. presidents to that point. After his death, a number of scandals—including Teapot Dome—came to light, as did his extramarital affair with Nan Britton; each eroded his popular regard. Harding is often rated as one of the worst presidents in historical rankings.



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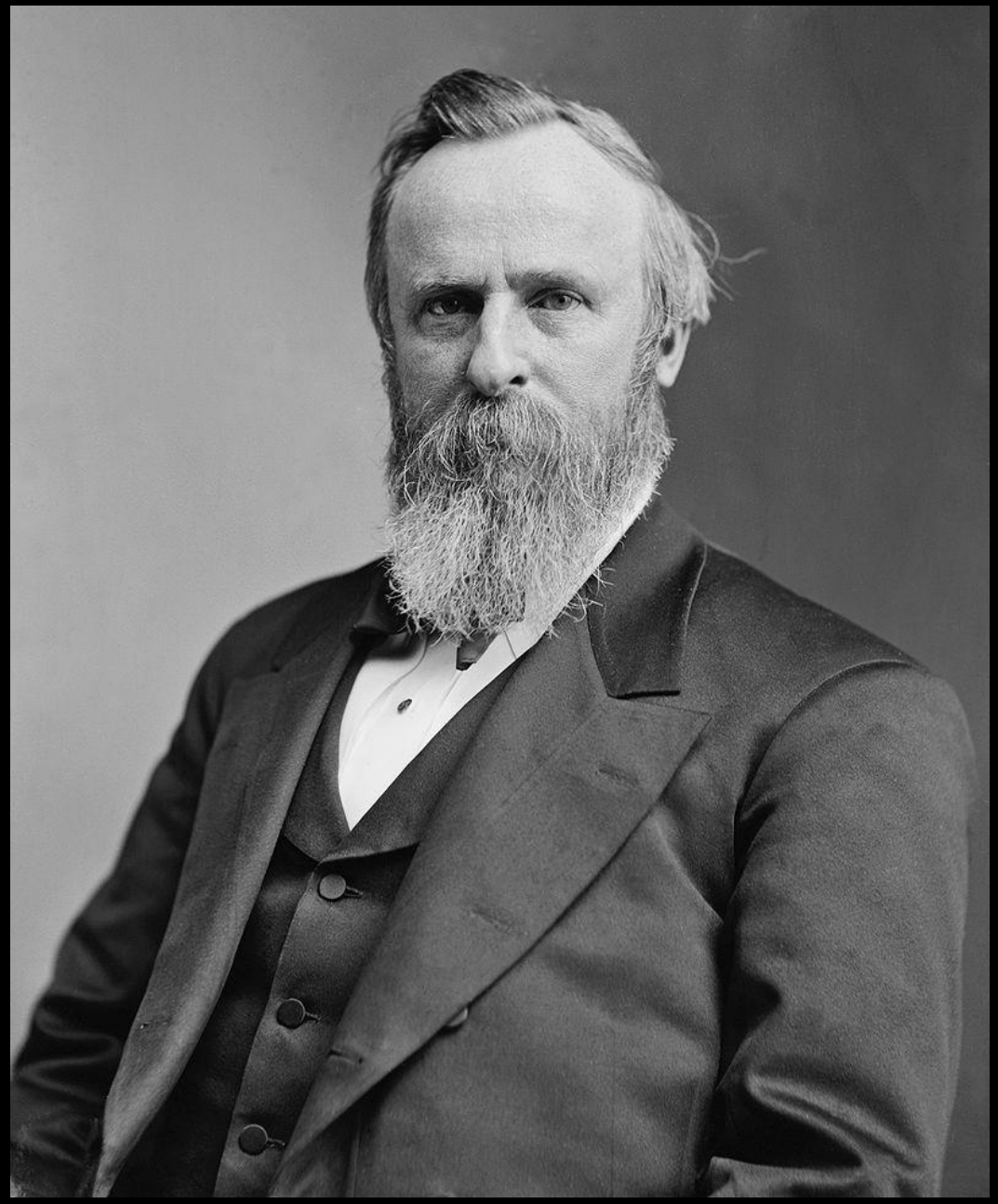
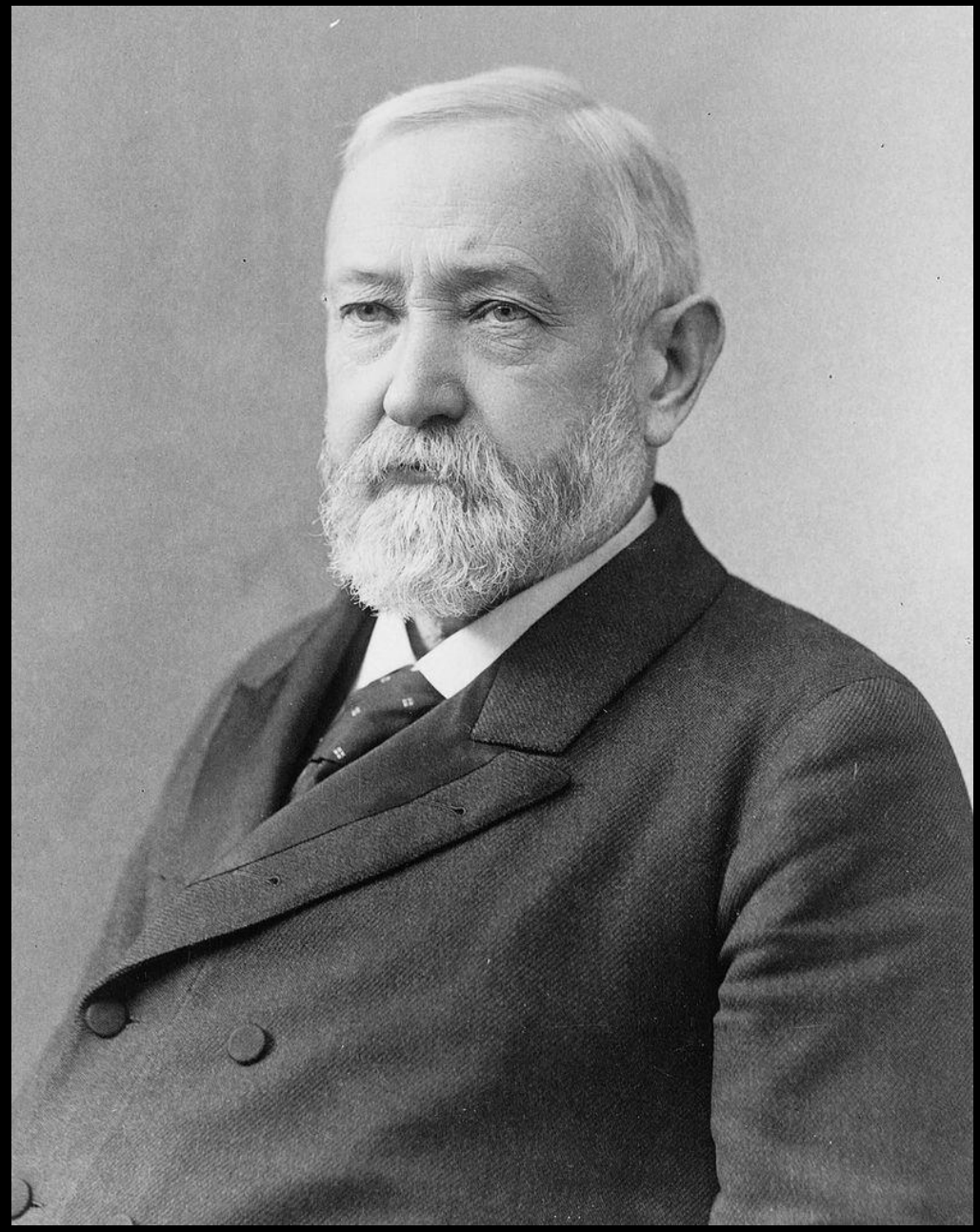


# Benjamin Harrison

(August 20, 1833 – March 13, 1901) was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 23rd President of the United States from 1889 to 1893. He was a grandson of the ninth president, William Henry Harrison, creating the only grandfather–grandson duo to have held the office.



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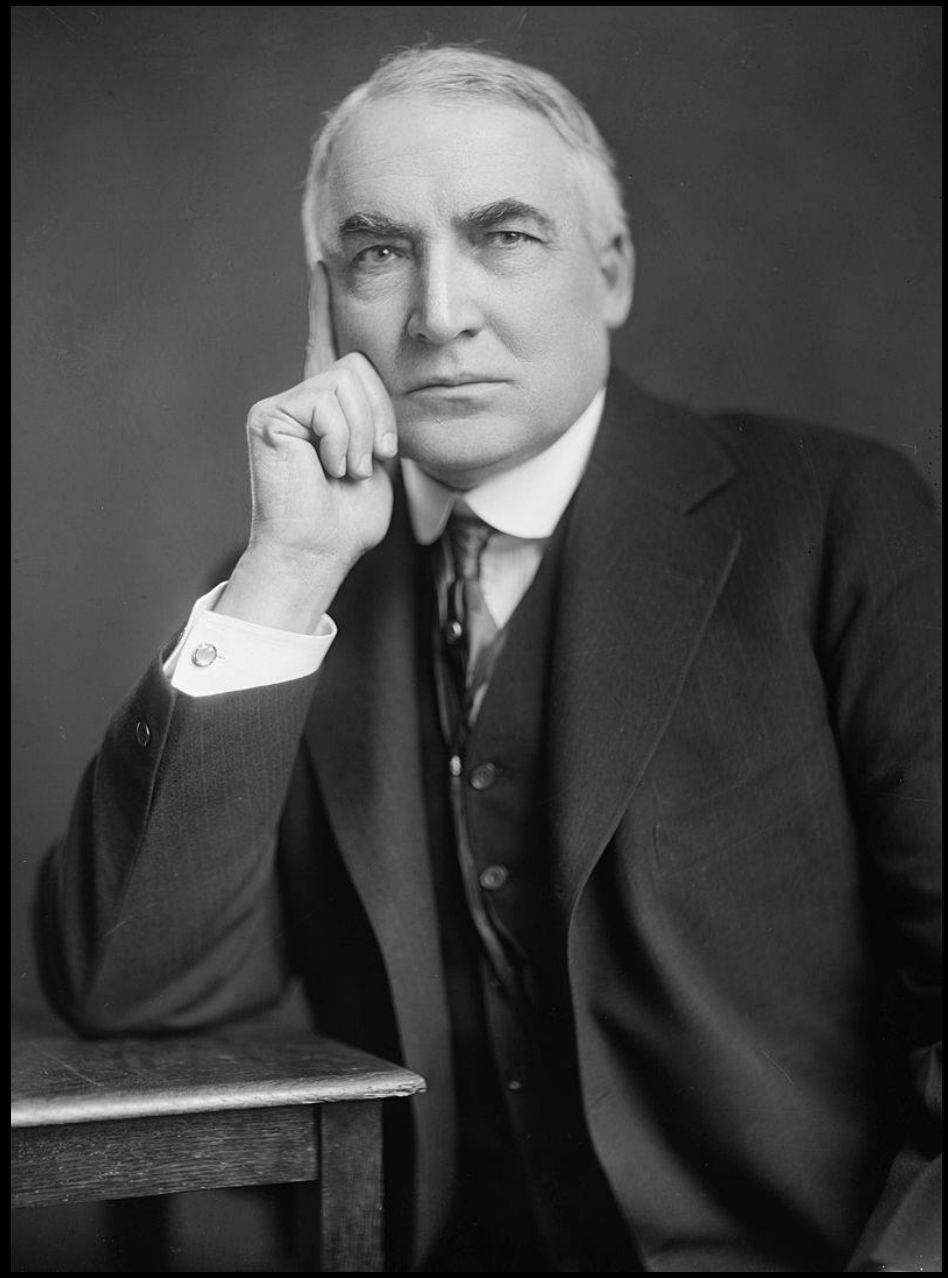
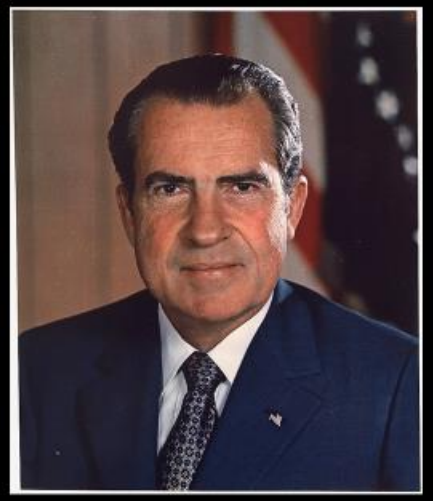


# Richard Nixon

(January 9, 1913 – April 22, 1994) was an American politician who served as the 37th president of the United States from 1969 until 1974. A vigorous campaigner for Republican candidates while serving as the nation's 36th vice president from 1953 to 1961, and as a representative and senator from California, he became the only president to resign from the office due to his involvement in the Watergate scandal.



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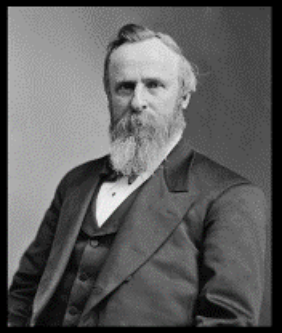

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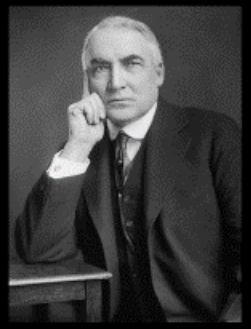

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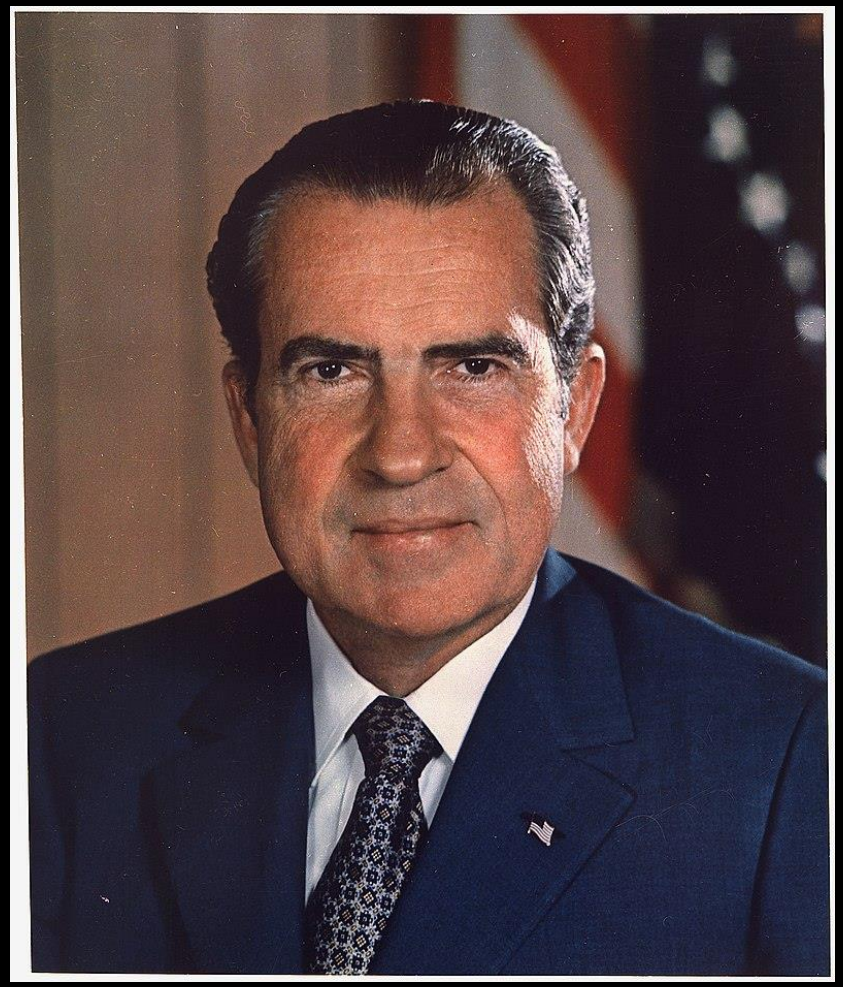

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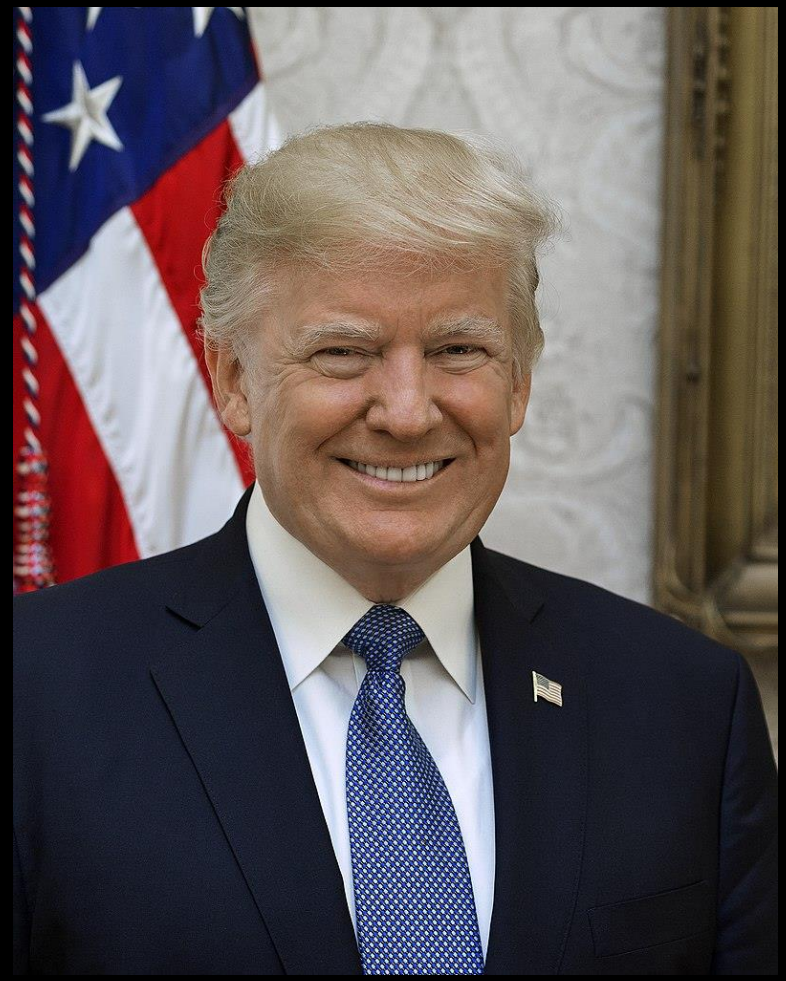
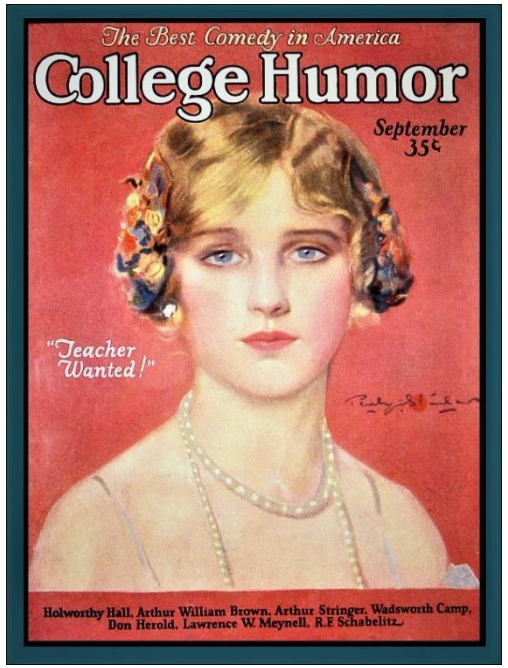
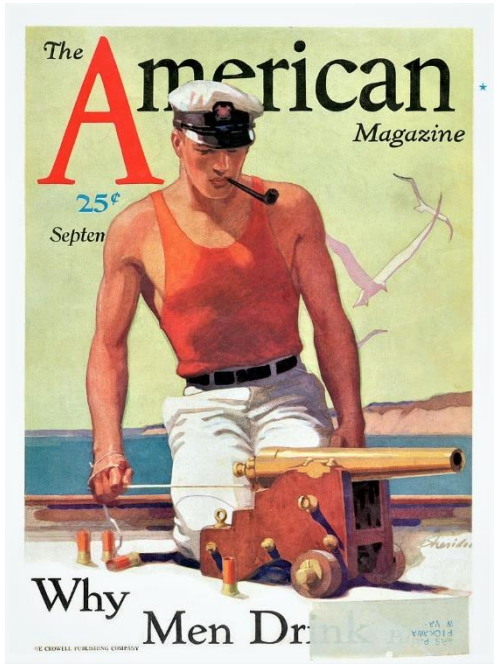




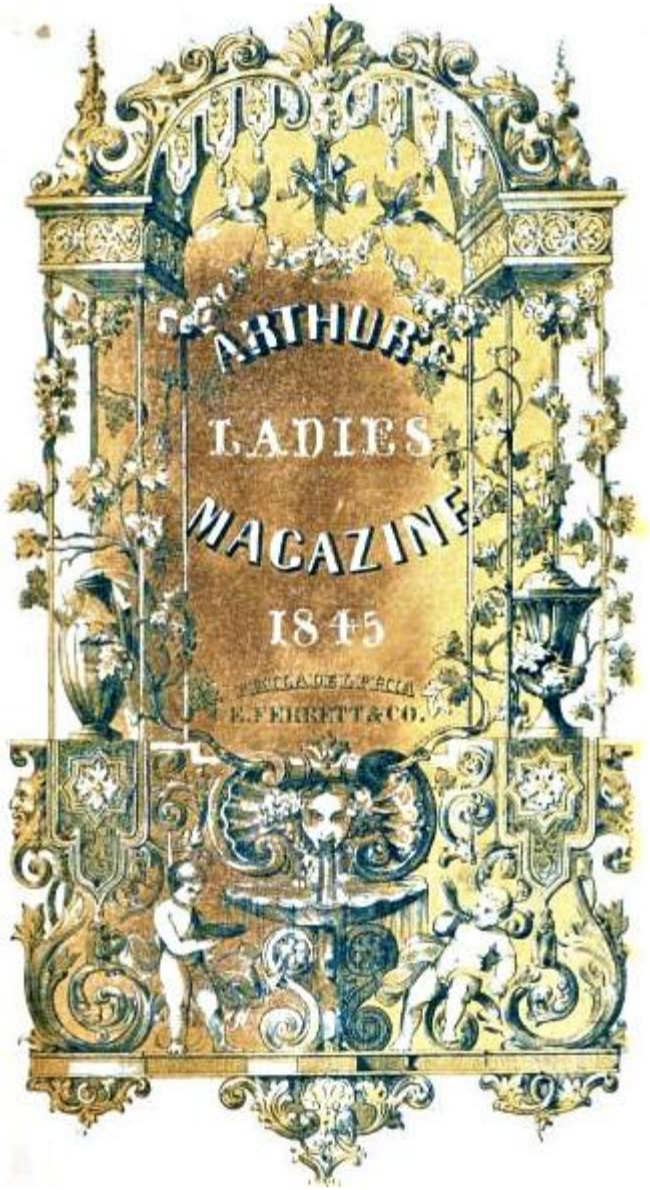
# Magazines History 1841 - 1960

Anders Dernback

# *Graham's Magazine*

Graham's Magazine was a nineteenth-century periodical based in Philadelphia established by George Rex Graham and published from 1841 to 1858. It was alternatively referred to as Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine (1841–1842, and July 1843 – June 1844), Graham's Magazine of Literature and Art (January 1844 – June 1844), Graham's American Monthly Magazine of Literature and Art (July 1848 – June 1856), and Graham's Illustrated Magazine of Literature, Romance, Art, and Fashion (July 1856 – 1858).

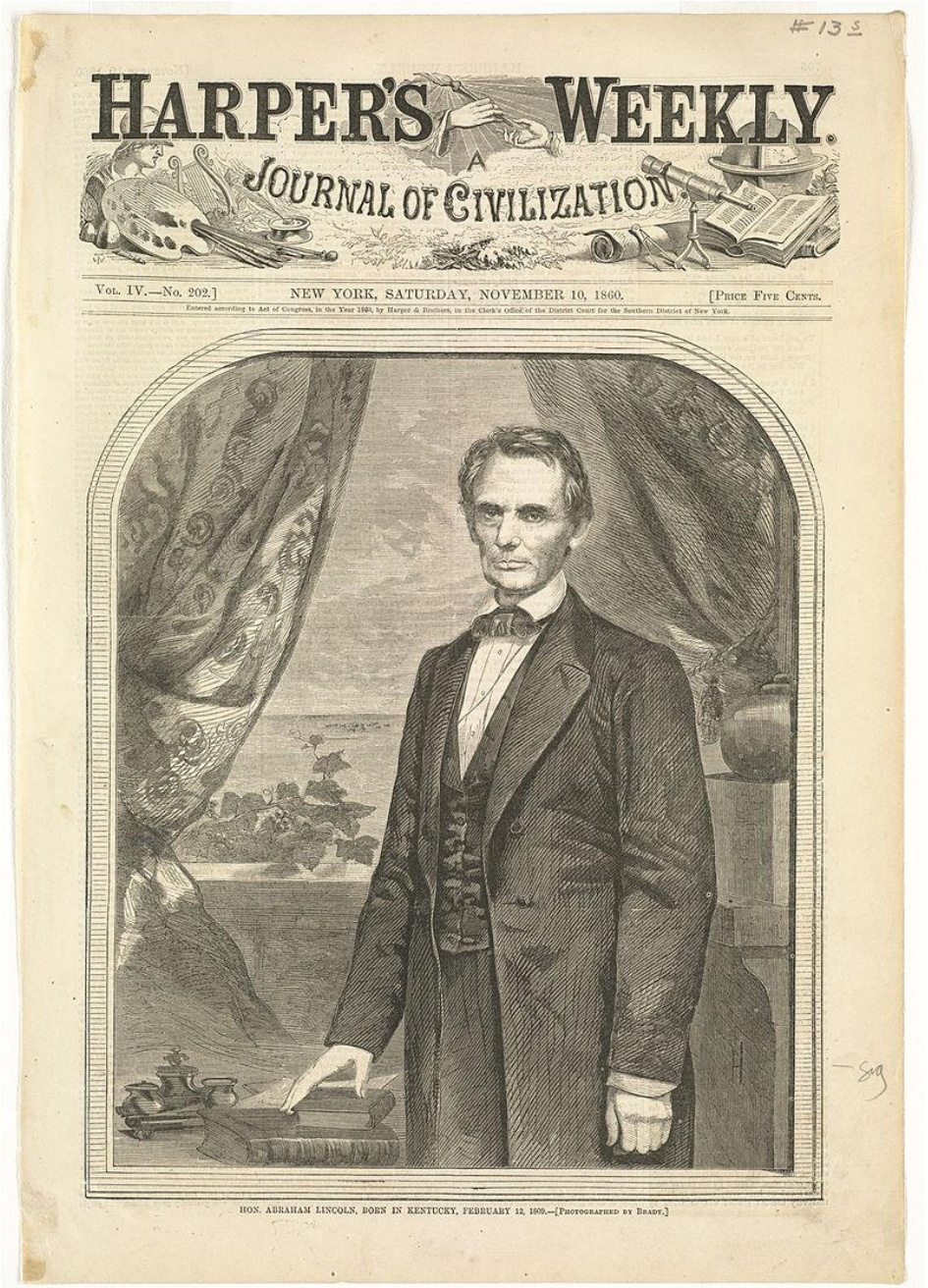
The journal was founded after the merger of Burton's Gentleman's Magazine and Atkinson's Casket in 1840. Publishing short stories, critical reviews, and music as well as information on fashion, Graham intended the journal to reach all audiences including both men and women. He offered the high payment of $5 per page, successfully attracting some of the best-known writers of the day.




# Arthur's Magazine

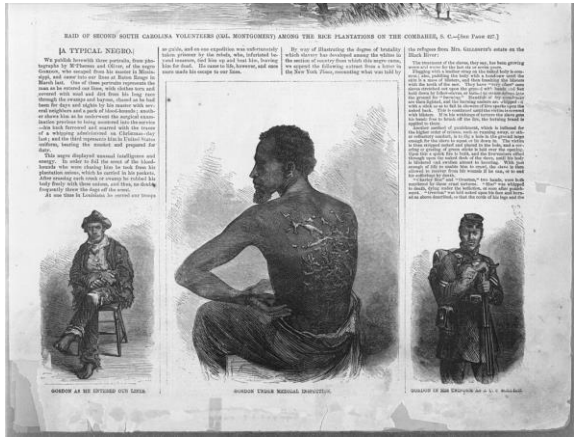
Arthur's Magazine (1844–1846) was an American literary periodical published in Philadelphia in the 19th century. Edited by Timothy Shay Arthur, it featured work by Edgar A. Poe, J.H. Ingraham, Sarah Josepha Hale, Thomas G. Spear, and othersIn May 1846 it was merged into Godey's Lady's Book.

A few years later Arthur would launch a new publication entitled Arthur's Home Magazine

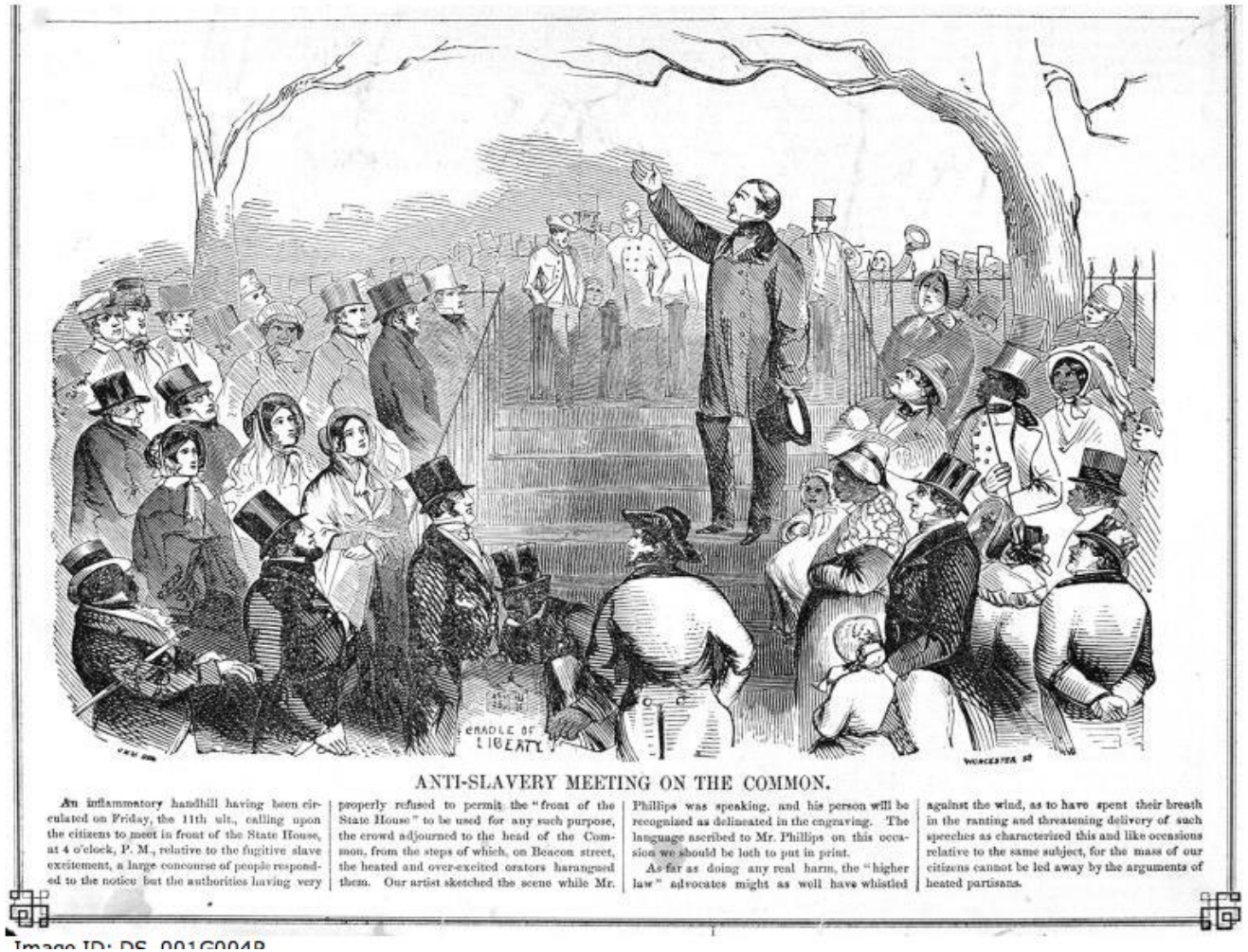

HARPER'S WEEKLY
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION
VOL. IV.—No. 202.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. [PRICE FIVE CENTS.
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BORN IN KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 12, 1809.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]

# Harper's Weekly

Harper's Weekly, A Journal of Civilization was an American political magazine based in New York City. Published by Harper & Brothers from 1857 until 1916, it featured foreign and domestic news, fiction, essays on many subjects, and humor, alongside illustrations. It carried extensive coverage of the American Civil War, including many illustrations of events from the war. During its most influential period, it was the forum of the political cartoonist Thomas Nast.



Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion




ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING ON THE COMMON.

An inflammatory handbill having been circulated on Friday, the 11th ult., calling upon the citizens to meet in front of the State House, at 4 o'clock, P. M., relative to the fugitive slave excitement, a large concourse of people responded to the notice but the authorities having very properly refused to permit the "front of the State House" to be used for any such purpose, the crowd adjourned to the head of the Common, from the steps of which, on Beacon street, the heated and over-excited orators harangued them. Our artist sketched the scene while Mr. Phillips was speaking, and his person will be recognized as delineated in the engraving. The language ascribed to Mr. Phillips on this occasion we should be loth to put in print.

As far as doing any real harm, the "higher law" advocates might as well have whistled against the wind, as to have spent their breath in the ranting and threatening delivery of such speeches as characterized this and like occasions relative to the same subject, for the mass of our citizens cannot be led away by the arguments of heated partisans.

Image ID: DS_001G004R

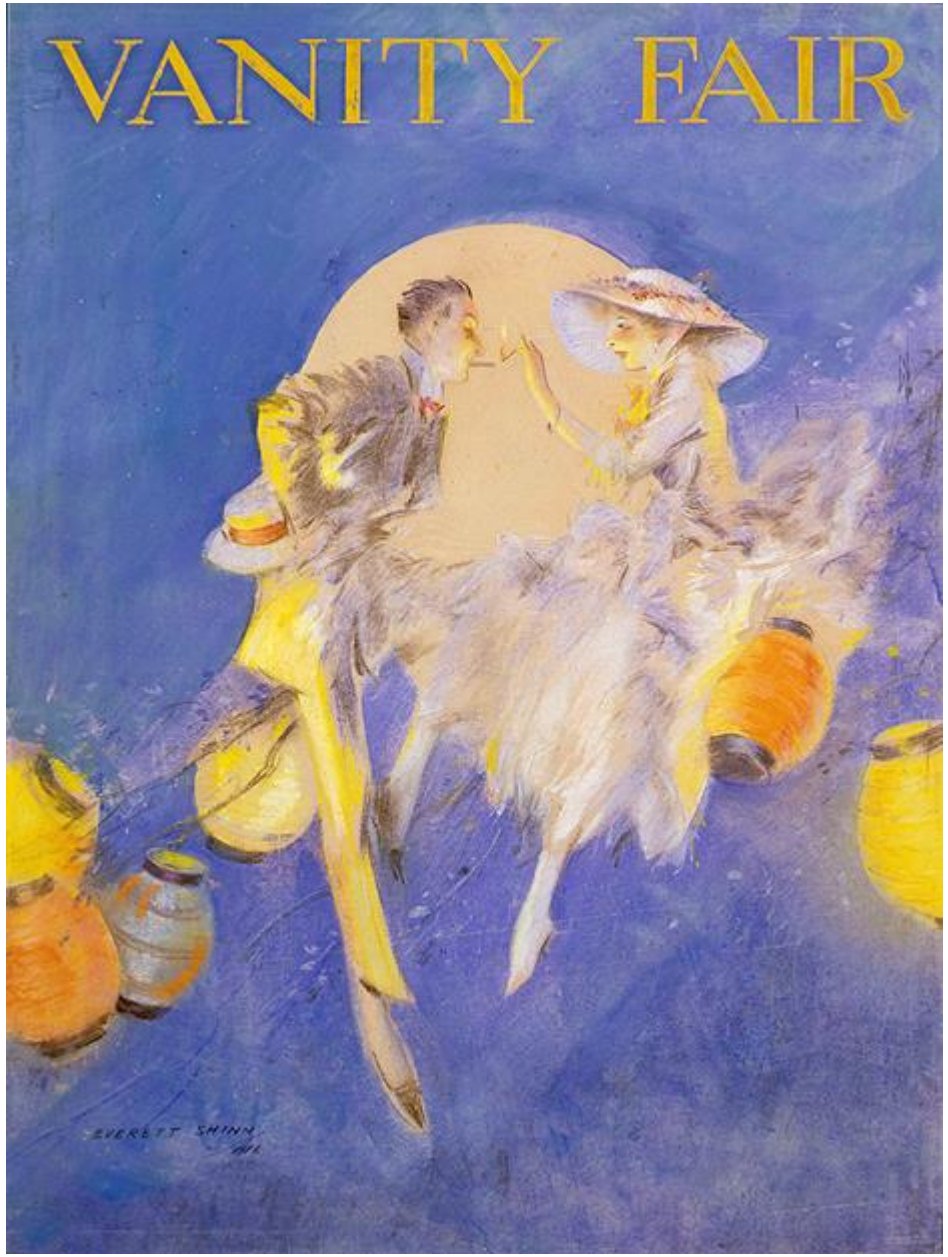
## Anti-Slavery meeting on the Boston Common (Gleason's, May 1851)

was a 19th-century illustrated periodical published in Boston, Massachusetts. The magazine was founded by Frederick Gleason in 1851. The publication name was changed to Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion in 1855, after managing editor Maturin Murray Ballou bought out the interest of Gleason. The magazine absorbed the Illustrated News of New York in 1853. It ceased publication in 1859.

# Harper's Young People

Harper's Young People was an American children's magazine between 1879 and 1899. The first issue appeared in the fall of 1879. It was published by Harper & Brothers. It was Harper's fourth magazine to be established, after Harper's Magazine (1850), Harper's Weekly (1857), and Harper's Bazaar (1867). Harper's Young People was the first of the four magazines to cease publication.

Harper's Young People began in November 1879 as a weekly illustrated 16-page magazine that contained fiction and non-fiction works. Its first editor (1879–1881) was Kirk Munroe.

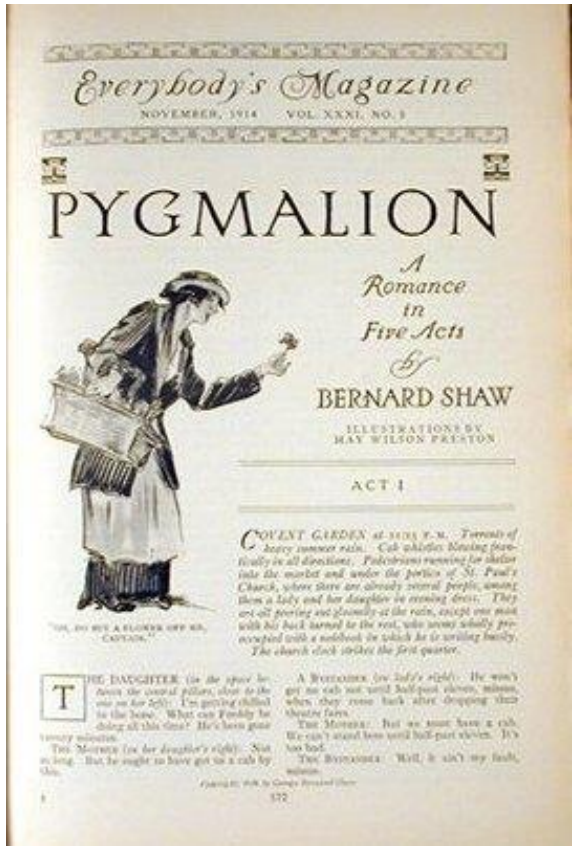



# Vanity Fair (magazines)

Vanity Fair has been the title of at least five magazines, including an 1859–1863 American publication, an 1868–1914 British publication, an unrelated 1902–1904 New York magazine, and a 1913–1936 American publication edited by Condé Nast, which was revived in 1983.

Vanity Fair is notably a fictitious place ruled by Beelzebub in the book Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan. Later use of the name was influenced by the well-known 1847–48 novel of the same name by William Makepeace Thackeray. The first magazine bearing the name Vanity Fair appeared in New York as a humorous weekly, from 1859 to 1863

## Everybody's Magazine


Everybody's Magazine
NOVEMBER, 1914 VOL. XXXI, NO. 5
PYGMALION
A Romance in Five Acts
BERNARD SHAW
ILLUSTRATIONS BY MAY WILSON PRESTON
ACT I

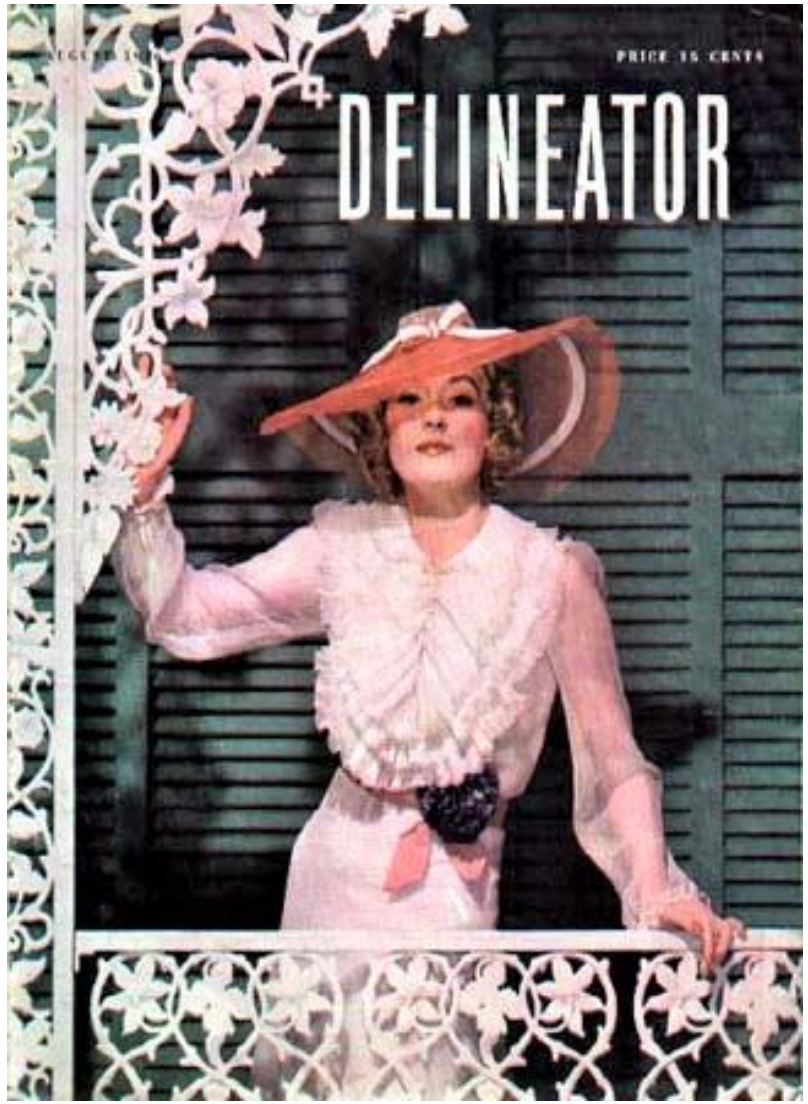
Everybody's Magazine was an American magazine published from 1899 to 1929. The magazine was headquartered in New York City.

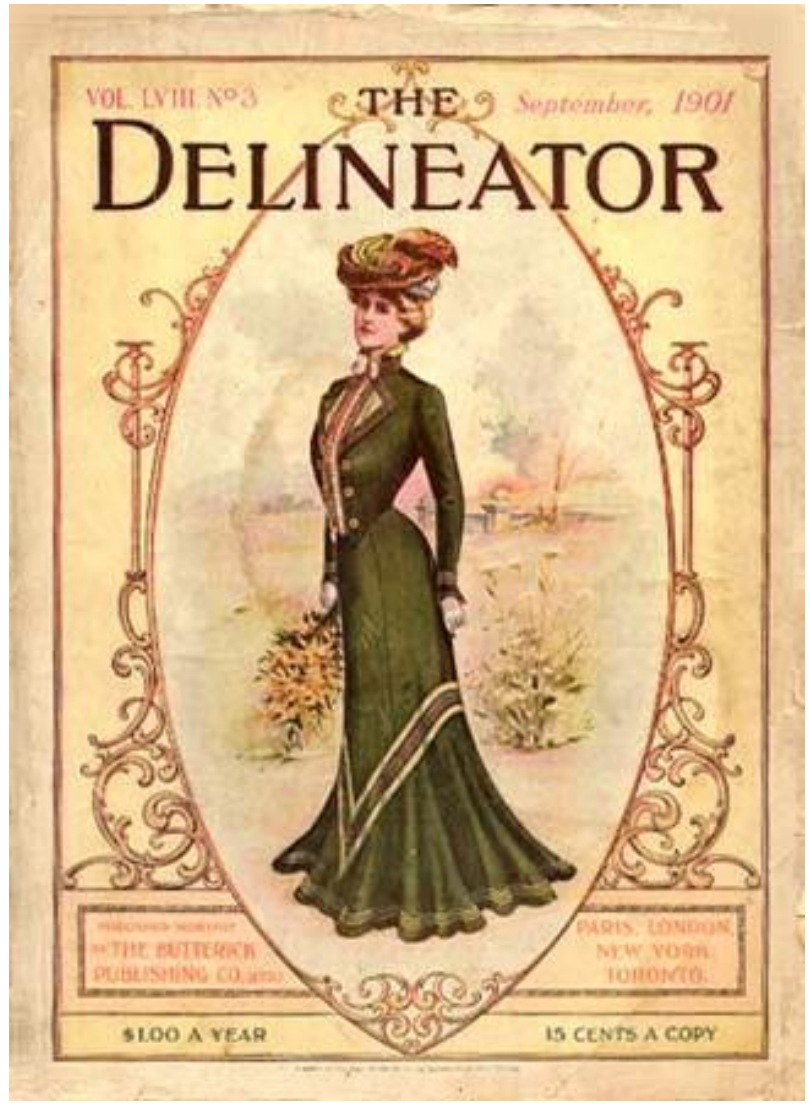
The magazine was founded by Philadelphia merchant John Wanamaker in 1899, though he had little role in its actual operations.
Initially, the magazine published a combination of non-fiction articles and new fiction stories. By 1926, the magazine had become a pulp fiction magazine and in 1929 it merged with Romance magazine.
In 1903, it had a circulation of 150,000, and Wanamaker sold the magazine for $75,000 to a group headed by Erman Jesse Ridgway. A series of muckraking articles called "Frenzied Finance" in 1904 boosted circulation to well over 500,000, and it stayed above the half million mark for many years. During America's involvement in World War I, circulation declined below 300,000. By the late 1920s, it had declined to about 50,000.

# Variety (magazine)

Variety is an American media company owned by Penske Media Corporation. It was founded by Sime Silverman in New York in 1905 as a weekly newspaper reporting on theater and vaudeville. In 1933 it added Daily Variety, based in Los Angeles, to cover the motion-picture industry. Variety.com features breaking entertainment news, reviews, box office results, cover stories, videos, photo galleries and more, plus a credits database, production charts and calendar, with archive content dating back to 1905. The first issue of Variety sold 320 copies in 1905. Paid circulation for the weekly Variety magazine in 2013 was 40,000

The Delineator
NOVEMBER
1917
15 cents a copy
$1.50 a year
Two dollars a year in Canada
SMART SIMPLICITY
Is the New Elegance in Dress
Be in the Mode and Make
Your Own Simple Clothes
The BUTTERICK
Publishing Company
New York


PRICE 15 CENTS
DELINEATOR


VOL. LVIII. No 3
THE
September, 1901
DELINEATOR
PARIS, LONDON
NEW YORK
TORONTO.
$1.00 A YEAR
15 CENTS A COPY

# Smith's Magazine

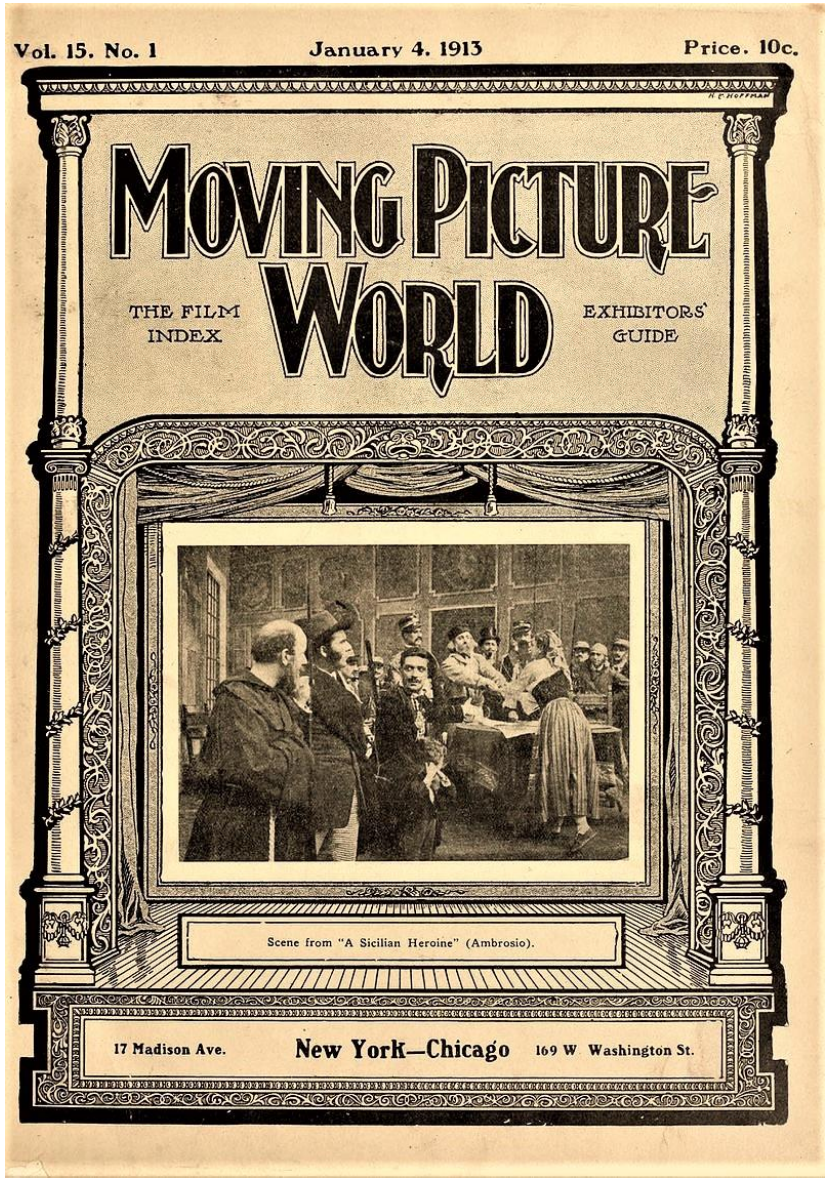
NEW NOVEL IN THIS NUMBER BY Charles Garvice
SMITH'S MAGAZINE
APRIL, 1905
10 CENTS
Published Monthly by SMITH PUBLISHING HOUSE, 156 Fifth Ave., New York
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

Smith's Magazine was a Street & Smith magazine published monthly from April 1905 to February 1922.
Created for the "John Smiths" of the world, Theodore Dreiser was its initial editor, and lasted one year in that position before moving to Broadway Magazine. By the time Dreiser departed, the magazine had a circulation of 125,000.
Charles A. MacLean became editor of Smith's as well as another more successful Street & Smith magazine, The Popular Magazine, for many years.
Originally a story magazine directed to the general public, it later focused on a female audience. When the magazine ended, Street & Smith merged it and its mainly female readership into the newer, and what proved to be even more successful, Love Story Magazine.Smith's was the first magazine to publish author Ben Ames Williams, in July 1915.

# The American Magazine

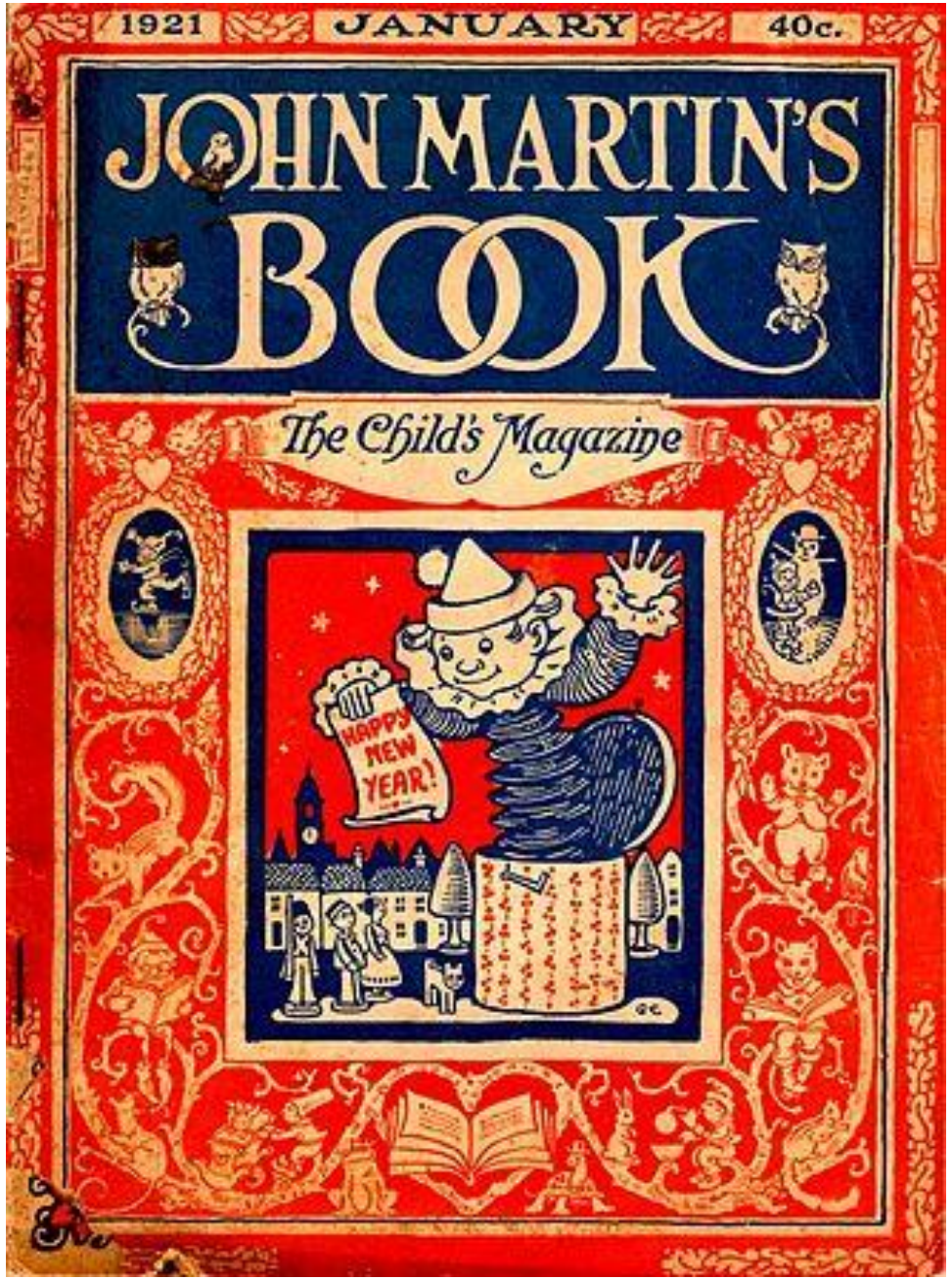
The American Magazine was a periodical publication founded in June 1906, a continuation of failed publications purchased a few years earlier from publishing mogul Miriam Leslie. It succeeded Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly (1876–1904), Leslie's Monthly Magazine (1904–1905), Leslie's Magazine (1905) and the American Illustrated Magazine (1905–1906). The magazine was published through August 1956. Under the magazine's original title, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, it had begun to be published in 1876 and was renamed Leslie's Monthly Magazine in 1904, and then was renamed again as Leslie's Magazine in 1905.

# The Moving Picture World



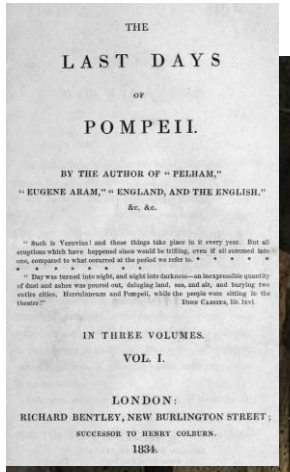

The Moving Picture World was an influential early trade journal for the American film industry, from 1907 to 1927. An industry powerhouse at its height, Moving Picture World frequently reiterated its independence from the film studios. In 1911, the magazine bought out Views and Film Index. Its reviews illustrate the standards and tastes of film in its infancy, and shed light on story content in those early days. By 1914, it had a reported circulation of approximately 15,000.

In December 1927, it was announced that the publication was merging with the Exhibitor's Herald, when it was reported the combined circulation of the papers would be 16,881. In 1931, a subsequent merger with the Motion Picture News occurred, creating the Motion Picture Herald.




John Martin's Book was a children's magazine aimed at five- to eight-year-olds. Martin Gardner wrote that it was a "pioneering publication" and the "most entertaining magazine" aimed at this age group published in the US. Priced from 10 to 50 cents over its twenty-year run, it was primarily purchased by middle and upper income families due to its cost.

"John Martin" was the pseudonym of Morgan van Roorbach Shepard (April 8, 1865–May 16, 1947). He was born in Brooklyn, New York but raised on a plantation in Maryland and took his name from the colony of martins that lived there. His mother died when he was nine, a crushing blow, and he was sent to a series of boarding schools where he was frequently bullied.



THE

LAST DAYS

OF

POMPEII.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PELHAM,"

"EUGENE ARAM," "ENGLAND, AND THE ENGLISH."

&c. &c.

"Such is Vesuvius! and these things take place in it every year. But all eruptions which have happened since would be trifling, even if all summed into one, compared to what occurred at the period we refer to. * * * * *

* * * * * * * * *

"Day was turned into night, and night into darkness—an inexpressible quantity of dust and ashes was poured out, deluging land, sea, and air, and burying two entire cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while the people were sitting in the theatre!" Dion Cassius, lib. lxvi.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

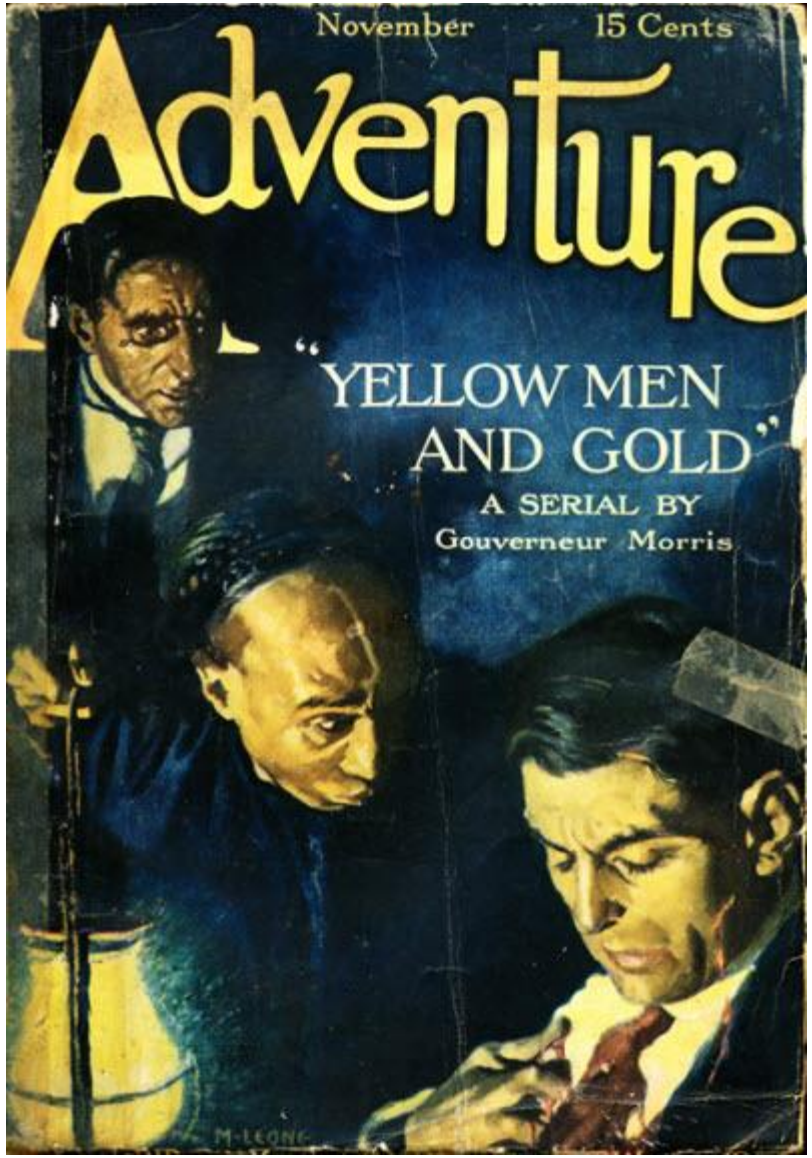
LONDON:

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET;

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY COLBURN.

1834.

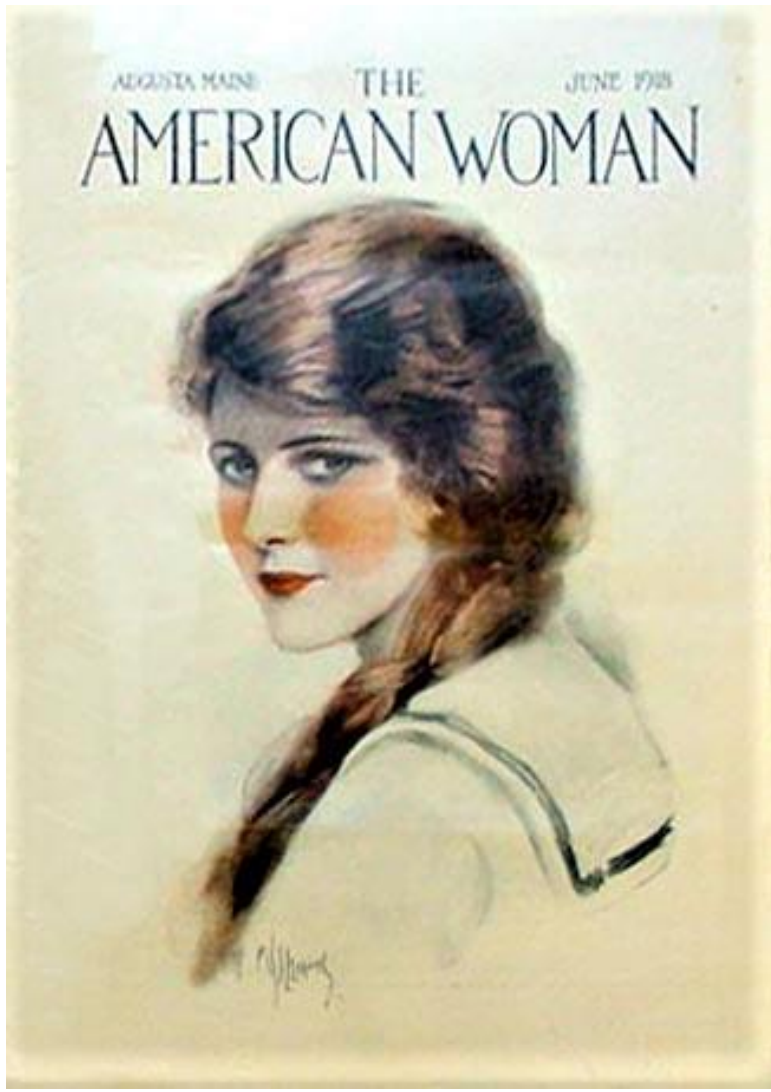
The Last Days of Pompeii is a novel written by Edward Bulwer-Lytton in 1834. The novel was inspired by the painting The Last Day of Pompeii by the Russian painter Karl Briullov, which Bulwer-Lytton had seen in Milan. It culminates in the cataclysmic destruction of the city of Pompeii by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79.



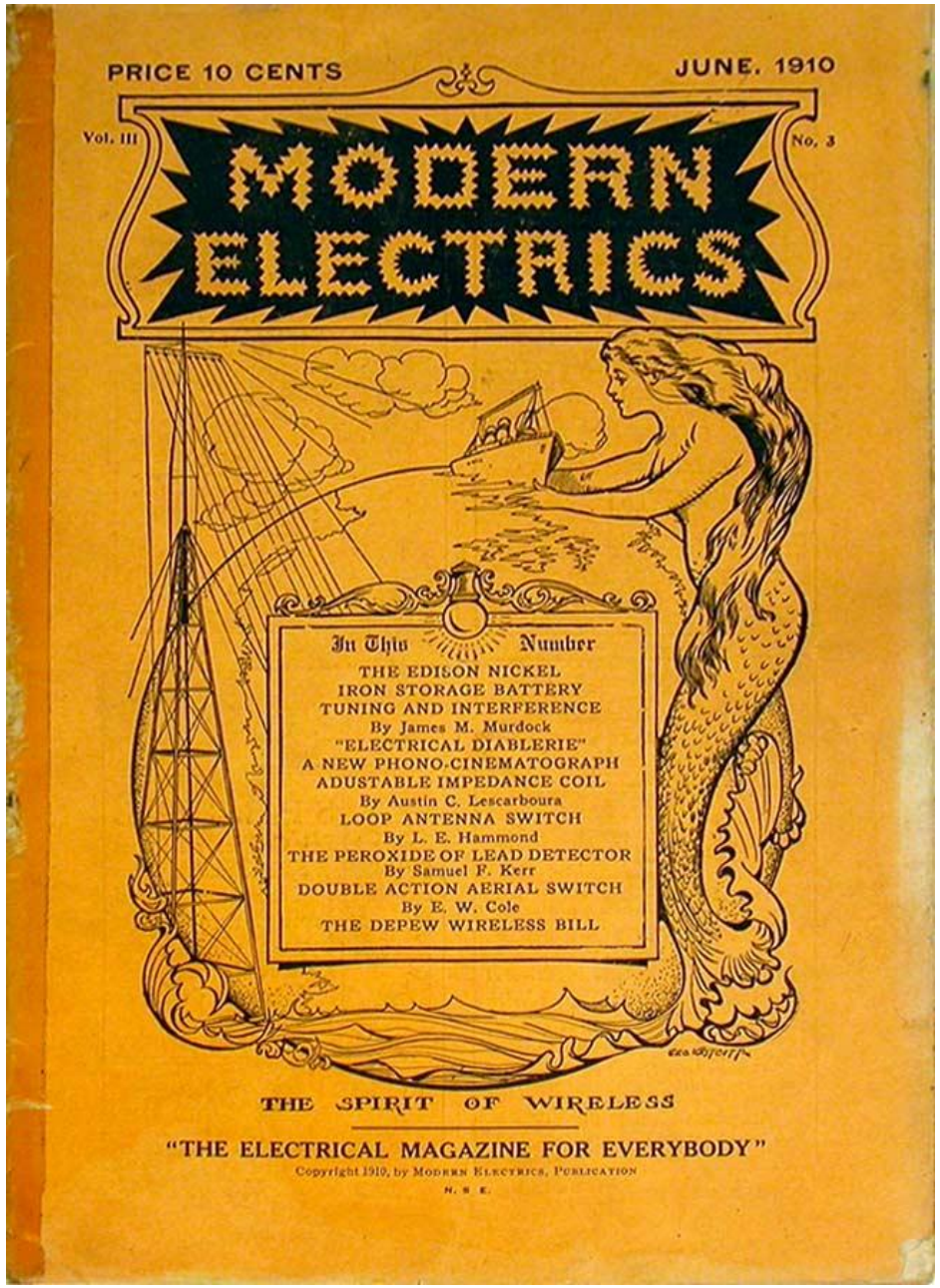

# Adventure (magazine)

Adventure was an American pulp magazine that was first published in November 1910 by the Ridgway company, an subsidiary of the Butterick Publishing Company. Adventure went on to become one of the most profitable and critically acclaimed of all the American pulp magazines. The magazine had 881 issues. The magazine's first editor was Trumbull White, he was succeeded in 1912 by Arthur Sullivant Hoffman (1876–1966), who would edit the magazine until 1927. In April 1953, the pulp changed its format to that of a men's adventure magazine that lasted until the magazine folded in 1971.

The American Magazine
25¢
June
Booth Tarkington
Alice Duer Miller
Ralph Connor
Einstein
Rafael Sabatini
Beginning —
SCATTERGOOD'S Ad
© THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY


AUGUSTA MAINE
THE
JUNE 1918
AMERICAN WOMAN

JUDGE
LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER HUMOROUS WEEKLY IN THE WORLD
SEPTEMBER 26, 1925
PRICE 15 CENTS
Ruth
SHOWING TO WHAT LENGTHS GIRLS WILL GO




**Modern Electrics was a technical magazine for the amateur radio experimenter. The magazine existed between 1908 and 1914.**

**History and profile**

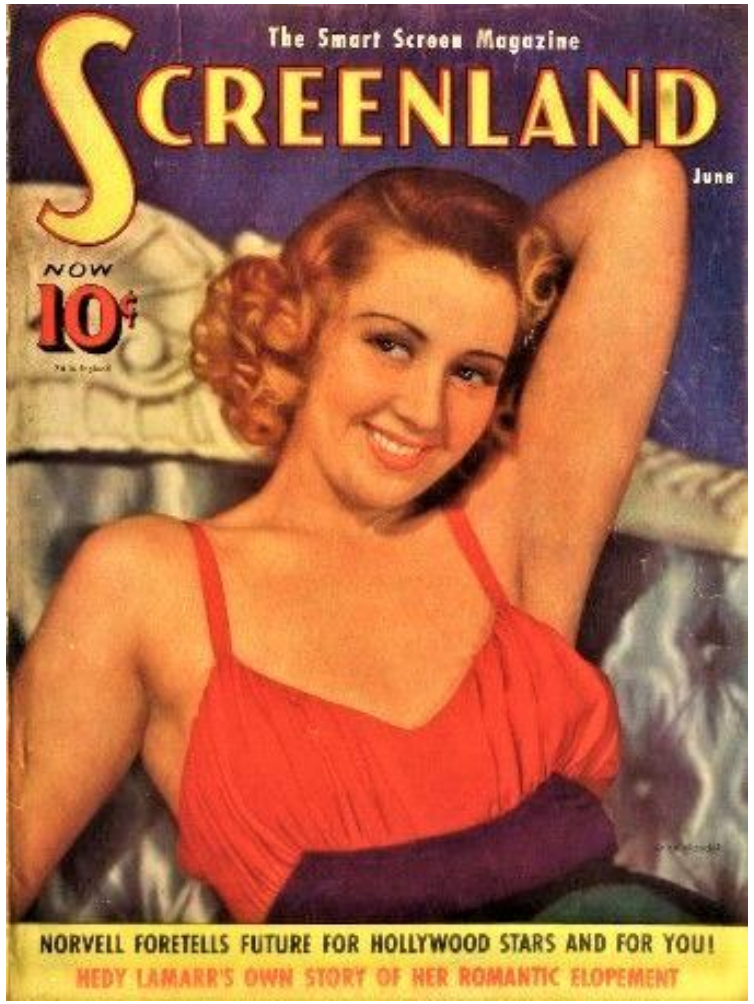
**Modern Electrics was created by Hugo Gernsback[1] and began publication in April 1908. The magazine was initially intended to provide mail-order information for radio parts and to promote the amateur radio hobby, but it later became a vehicle for technology-based fiction stories. The first fiction appeared in the April, 1911 issue, and the series of 12 installments by Hugo Gernsback would later be published as the science fiction novel Ralph.**

**The circulation for this magazine increased rapidly, starting at 2,000 and increasing to 52,000 in 1911. In 1908, the magazine announced the "wireless registry", a listing of radio owners, their call letters, and the type of equipment they owned and how it was operated**

# Fawcett Publications

Fawcett Publications was an American publishing company founded in 1919 in Robbinsdale, Minnesota by Wilford Hamilton "Captain Billy" Fawcett (1885–1940). It kicked off with the publication of the bawdy humor magazine Captain Billy's Whiz Bang and expanded into a magazine empire with the first issue of Mechanix Illustrated in the 1920s, followed by numerous titles including True Confessions, Family Circle, Woman's Day, and True. Fawcett Comics, which began operating in 1939, led to the introduction of Captain Marvel. The company became a publisher of paperbacks in 1950 with the opening of Gold Medal Books.

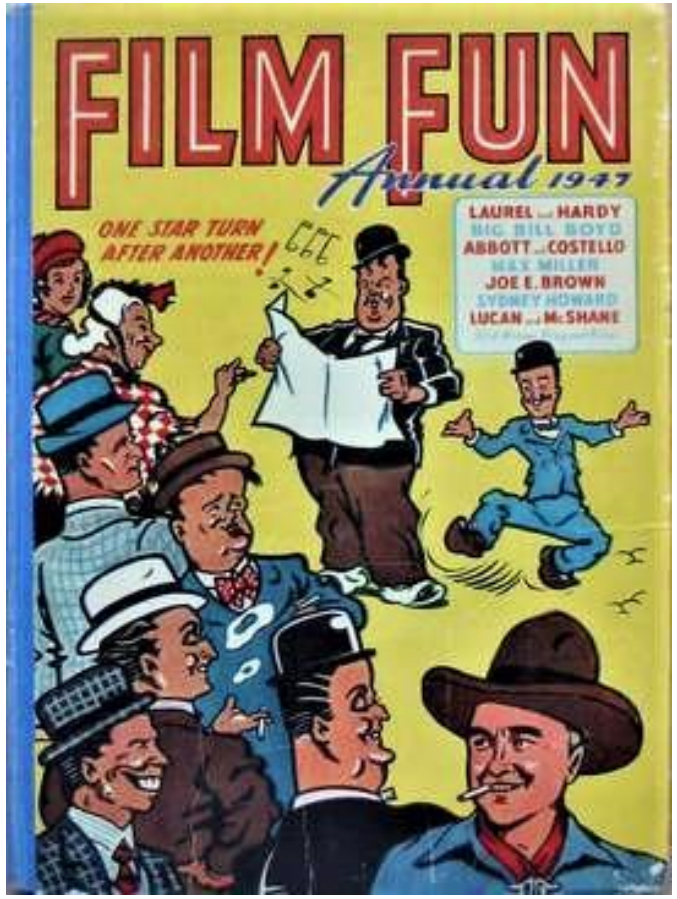
# Screenland




Screenland was a monthly U.S. magazine about movies, published between September 1920 and June 1971, when it merged with Silver Screen. In the September 1952 issue, the name changed to Screenland plus TV-Land.
In was established in Los Angeles, California, with Myron Zobel as the editor in 1922. Frederick James Smith became the editor in 1923 when it moved to Cooperstown, New York. One magazine-collector site credits, without attribution, one Paul Hunter, "with rescuing Screenland magazine for John Cuneo back in 1932."

In October 1952, Ned Pines' Standard Magazines, an imprint of Pines Publications, purchased Silver Screen and Screenland from the Henry Publishing company. Pines announced in June 1954 that he was suspending publication with the August 1954 issue, citing production and distribution costs. The magazine continued publication through 1971, however.
In 1923 the magazine reported a love affair between Evelyn Brent and Douglas Fairbanks, resulting in legal threats, and a retraction.[

# Film Fun




Film Fun was a British celebrity comics comic book that ran from (issues dates) 17 January 1920 to 15 September 1962, when it merged with Buster, a total of 2225 issues. There were also annuals in the forties and fifties. It was renamed Film Fun and Thrills in 1959. As the title suggests, the comic mainly featured comic strip versions of people from films from the 1920s to the 1960s. Pre-war circulation at its peak was around 800,000 copies per week.

The cover of the first edition featured Harold Lloyd but named as "Winkle", the screen name by which he was known in Britain at the time.

# American Cinematographer

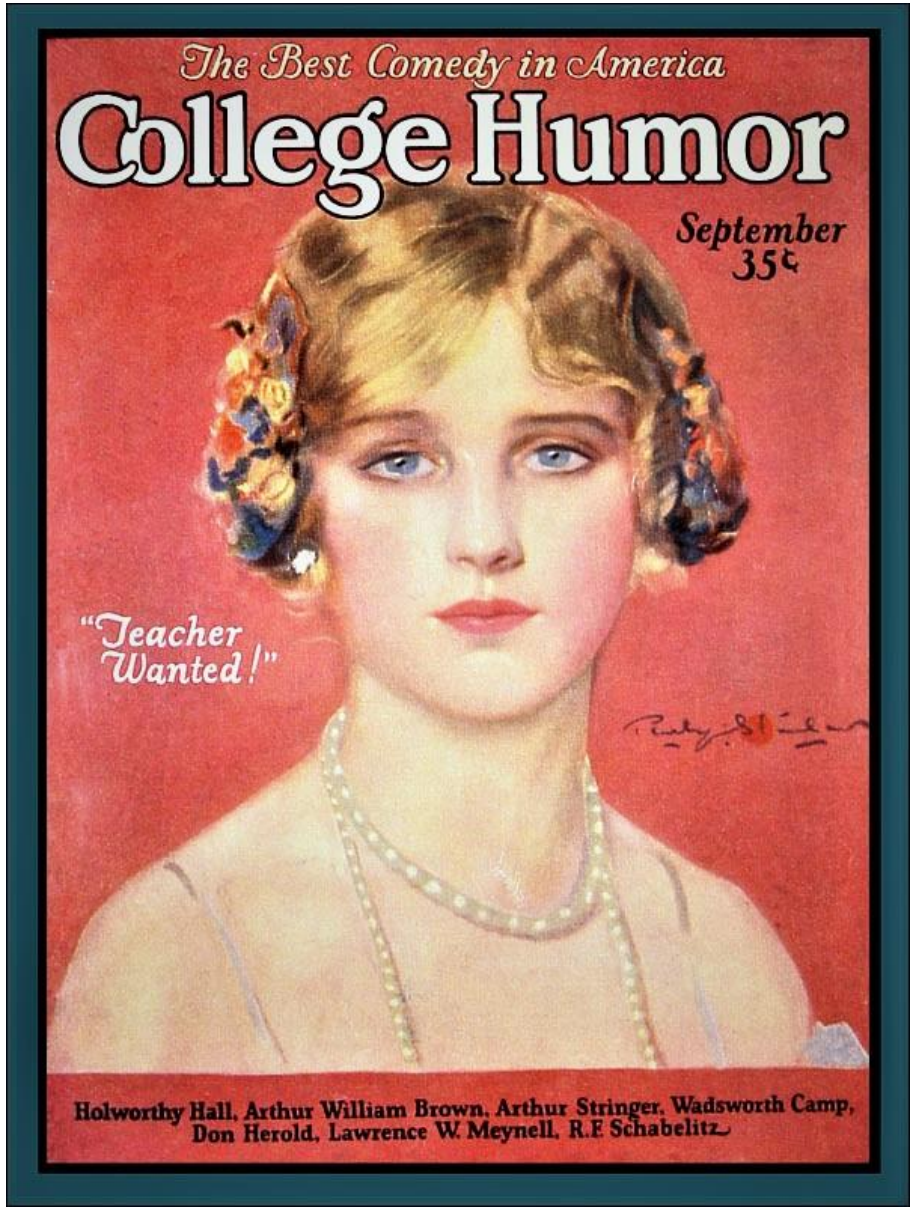
American Cinematographer is a magazine published monthly by the American Society of Cinematographers. It focuses on the art and craft of cinematography, covering domestic and foreign feature productions, television productions, short films, music videos and commercials. The emphasis is on interviews with cinematographers, but directors and other filmmakers are often featured as well. Articles include technical how-to pieces, discussions of tools and technologies that affect cinematography, and historical features.

The American Society of Cinematographers was founded in 1919. It began publishing American Cinematographer on November 1, 1920, as a twice-monthly four-page newsletter about the ASC and its members. In 1922, the publication went monthly. In 1929, editor Hal Hall started to change the publication; he reformatted it to standard magazine size, increased the page count, and included more articles on amateur filmmaking. For a while during the 1930s, the magazine was devoted to professional cinematography and amateur moviemaking in equal measure. In 1937, the ASC purchased a Spanish bungalow, near Grauman's Chinese Theatre, at 1782 North Orange Drive in Hollywood, California, which remains the headquarters of the ASC.

Stories of Life, Love and
Adventure
15 Cents
MARCH
1916
"PARADISE BEND"
A Gripping Tale of the West by
William Patterson White
"THE SECRET OF CAPRICE"
A Complete Novel by
Henry M. Neely
Each One a Headliner!
Robert V. Carr
Thomas Addison
Donald Francis McGrew
Stephen Allen Reynolds
Edward S. Pilsworth
J. Frank Davis
J. Allan Dunn

Stories of Life, Love and
Adventure
MAY
1916
15¢
"THE SIGNAL FIRE"
A Complete Novel
J. U. Giesy
"THE IRON FACTOR"
A Novelette
of the North
Kathrene and
Robert Pinkerton
Strong Short Stories
George L. Catton
Wilbur Hall
Chas. J. Sullivan
Gen B. J. Viljoen
E E. Harriman
Chas. Brown Jr.
W.A. Macdonald
Hays Bell
Harold Titus
A
Western
Serial

Stories of Life, Love and
JUNE
1916
Adventure
15 Cents
A "Dan Wheeler"
Novelette
by Dr J.J. Cochrane
A Powerful Tale
of the
Lumber Camps
by Harry Owen
Sam'l Alexander White
Hugh S. Fullerton
Rob't J. Pearsall
Wm Dudley Pelley
and Others

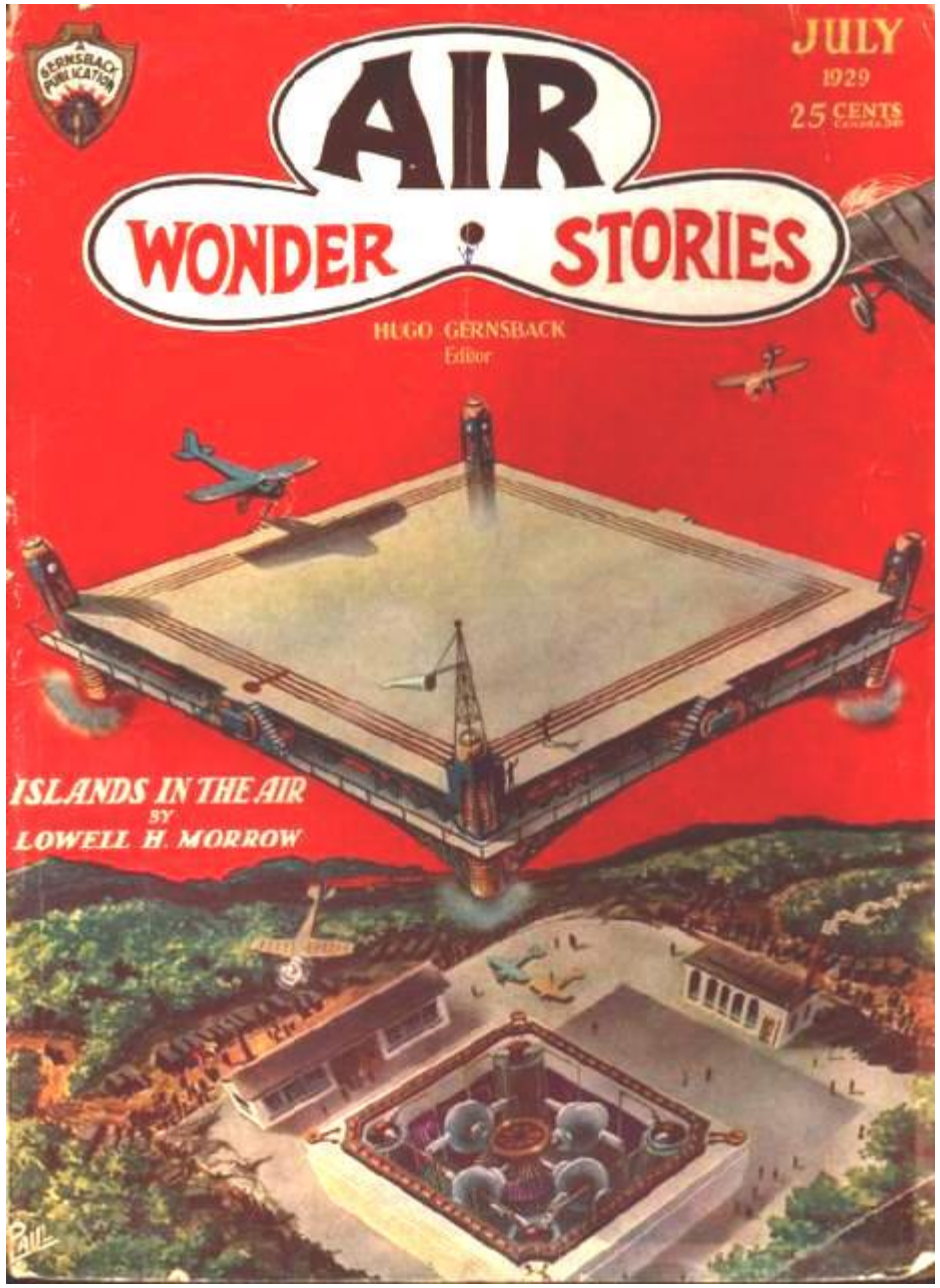

The Best Comedy in America
College Humor
September
35¢
"Teacher Wanted!"
Holworthy Hall, Arthur William Brown, Arthur Stringer, Wadsworth Camp, Don Herold, Lawrence W. Meynell, R.F Schabelitz

# College Humor (magazine)

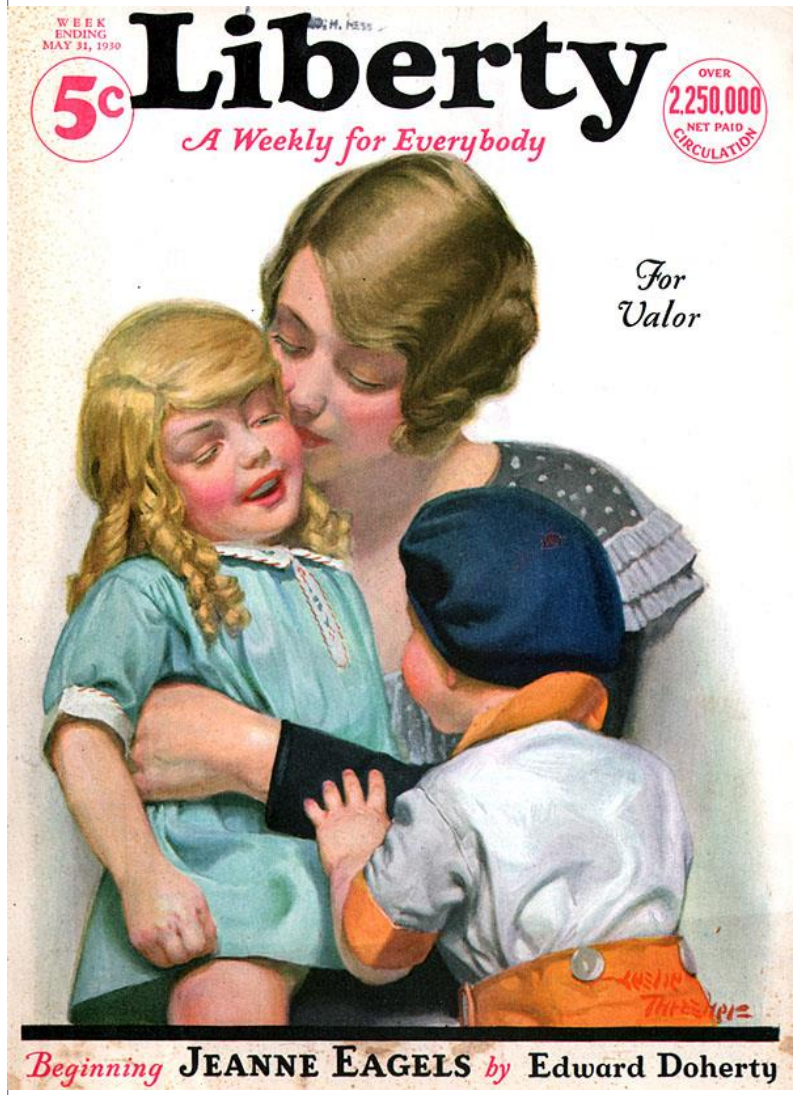
College Humor is an American humor magazine published from the 1920 to the 1943.

College Humor was published monthly by Collegiate World Publishing, it began in 1920 with reprints from college publications and soon introduced new material, including fiction. The headquarters was in Chicago.

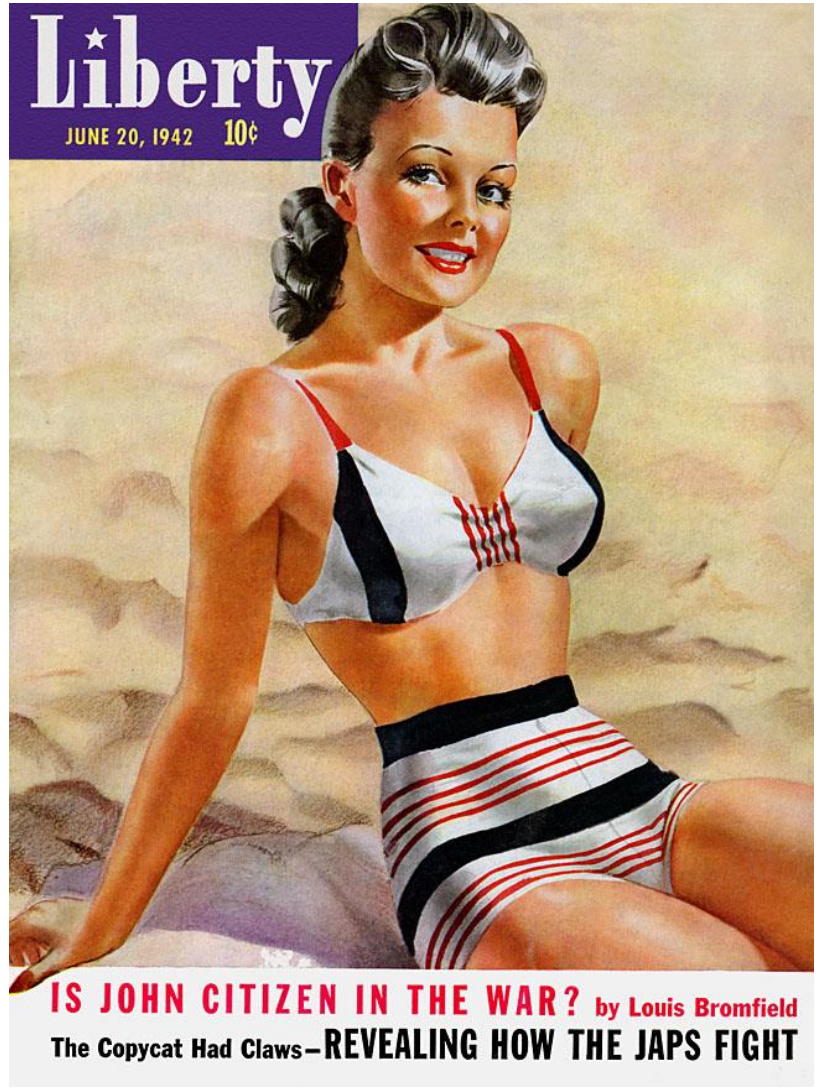
College Humor was published monthly by Collegiate World Publishing, it began in 1920 with reprints from college publications and soon introduced new material, including fiction. The headquarters was in Chicago. The cover price in 1930 was 35 cents (for 130 pages of content).




Wonder Stories is an early American science fiction magazine which was published under several titles from 1929 to 1955. It was founded by Hugo Gernsback in 1929 after he had lost control of his first science fiction magazine, Amazing Stories, when his media company Experimenter Publishing went bankrupt. Within a few months of the bankruptcy, Gernsback launched three new magazines: Air Wonder Stories, Science Wonder Stories, and Science Wonder Quarterly.


WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1930
Liberty
5c
A Weekly for Everybody
OVER 2,250,000 NET PAID CIRCULATION
For Valor
Beginning JEANNE EAGELS by Edward Doherty

WEEK ENDING DEC. 13, 1930
Liberty
5c
OVER 2,250,000 NET PAID CIRCULATION
"For What We Are About to Receive–"
PHYLLIS DUGANNE ~ LEO TOLSTOY ~ FLOYD GIBBONS ~ BOGART ROGERS ~ IRENE KUHN


Liberty
JUNE 20, 1942 10¢
IS JOHN CITIZEN IN THE WAR? by Louis Bromfield
The Copycat Had Claws–REVEALING HOW THE JAPS FIGHT

# Boxoffice Pro

Boxoffice Pro is a film industry magazine dedicated to the movie theatre business published by BoxOffice Media LP. It started in 1920 as The Reel Journal, taking the name Boxoffice in 1931 and still publishes today, with an intended audience of theatre owners and film professionals. In 2019, its name was changed to Boxoffice Pro.

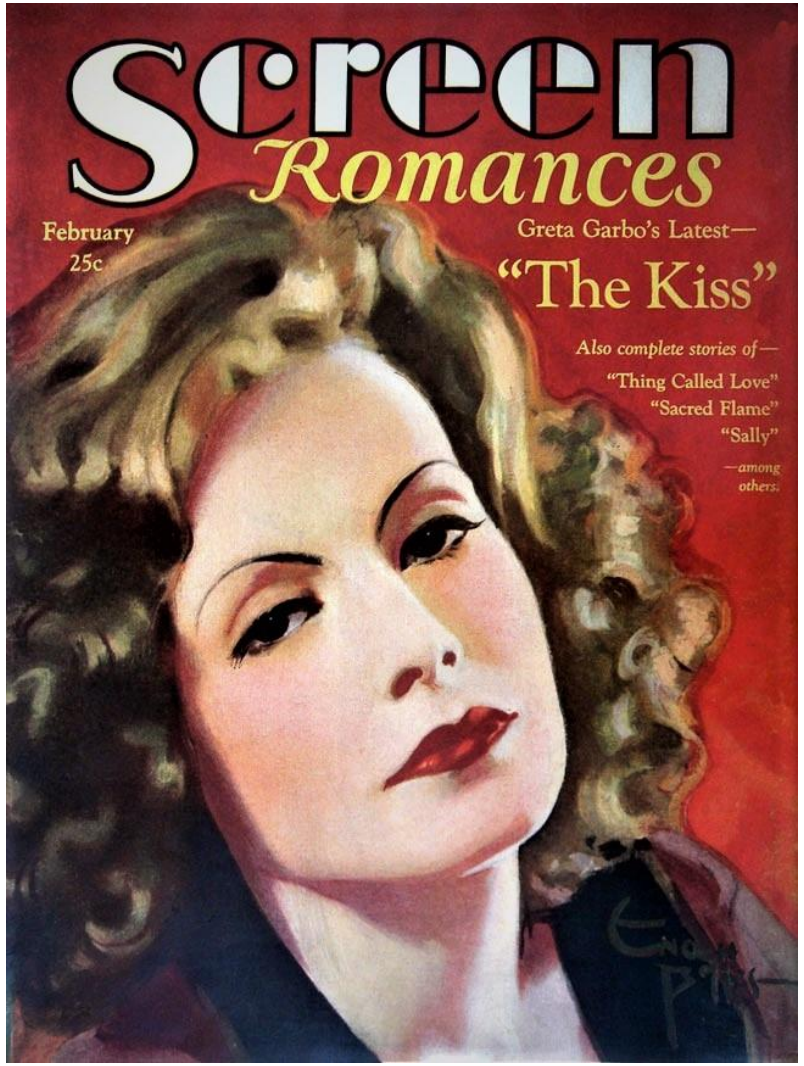
Boxoffice Pro is the official publication of the National Association of Theatre Owners, a role it took on in 2006. In 1937 the magazine began to publish box office reports; it ended its publication of movie reviews in 2012.

The magazine was originally published every Saturday by Associated Publications.[6] Box office performance was expressed as a percentage of normal performance with normal being expressed as 100%. A Barometer issue was published in January with a review of the year including the performance of movies for the year.

# Modern Screen

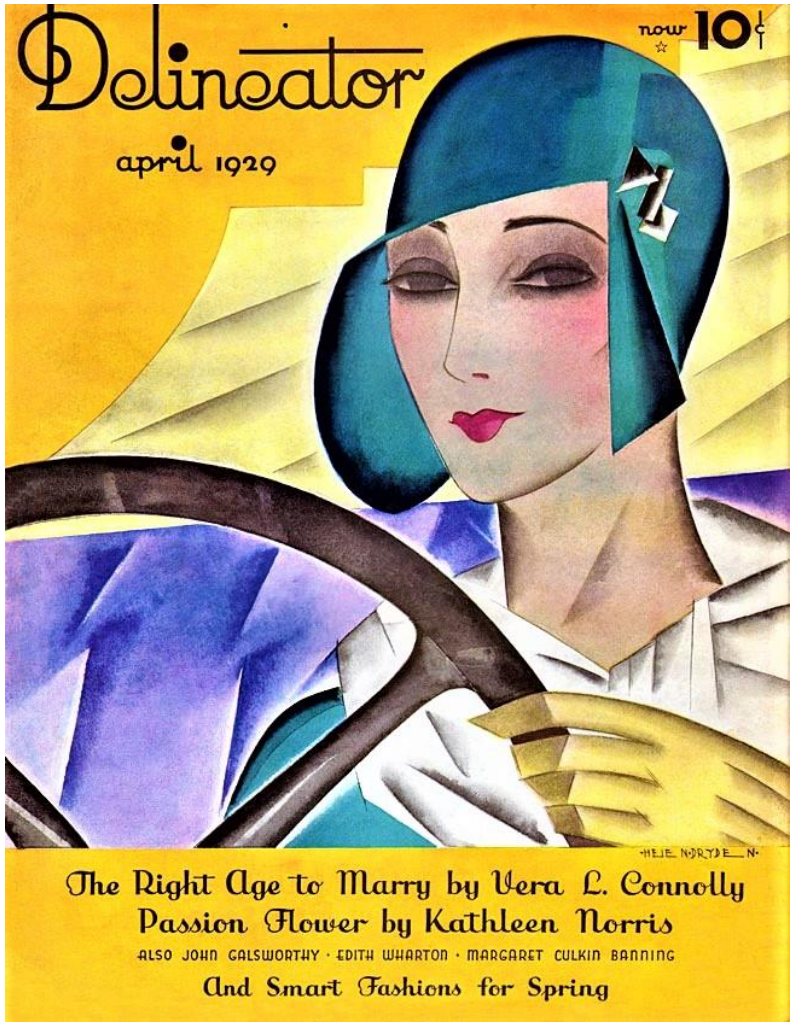
Modern Screen was an American fan magazine that for over 50 years featured articles, pictorials and interviews with movie stars (and later television and music personalities).

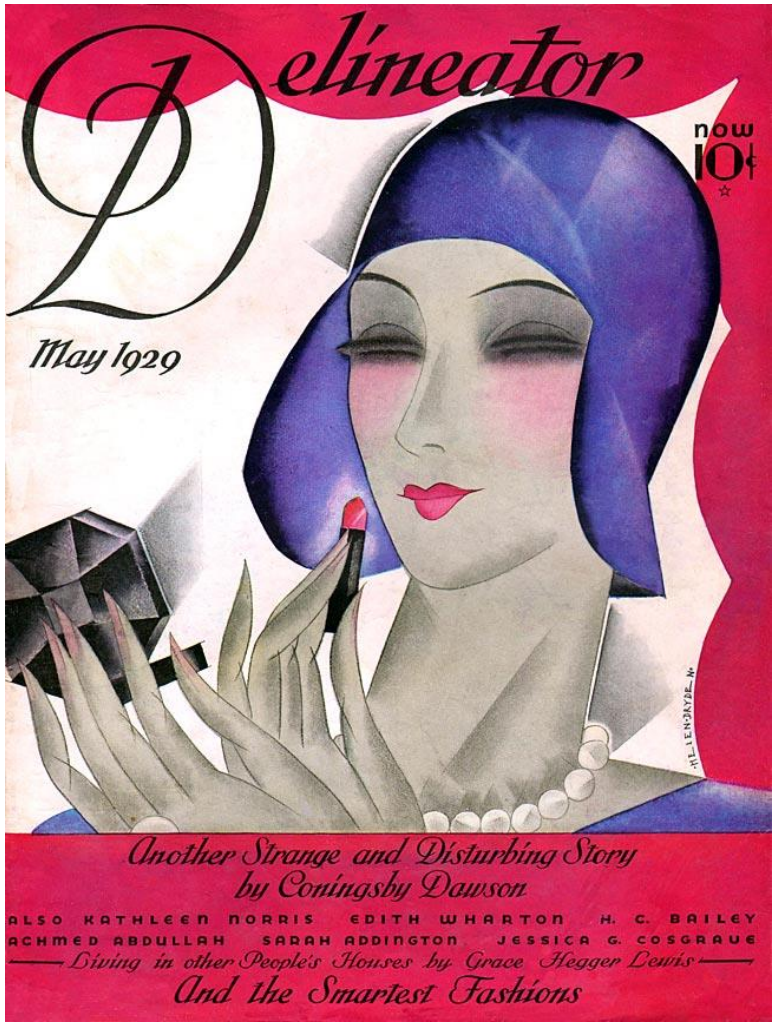
Modern Screen magazine debuted on November 3, 1930.[Founded by the Dell Company of New York City it initially sold for 10 cents. Modern Screen quickly became popular and by 1933 it had become Photoplay magazine's main competition. It began to brag on its cover that it had "The Largest Circulation of Any Screen Magazine", and Jean Harlow is seen reading a copy of Modern Screen in the 1933 film Dinner at Eight.

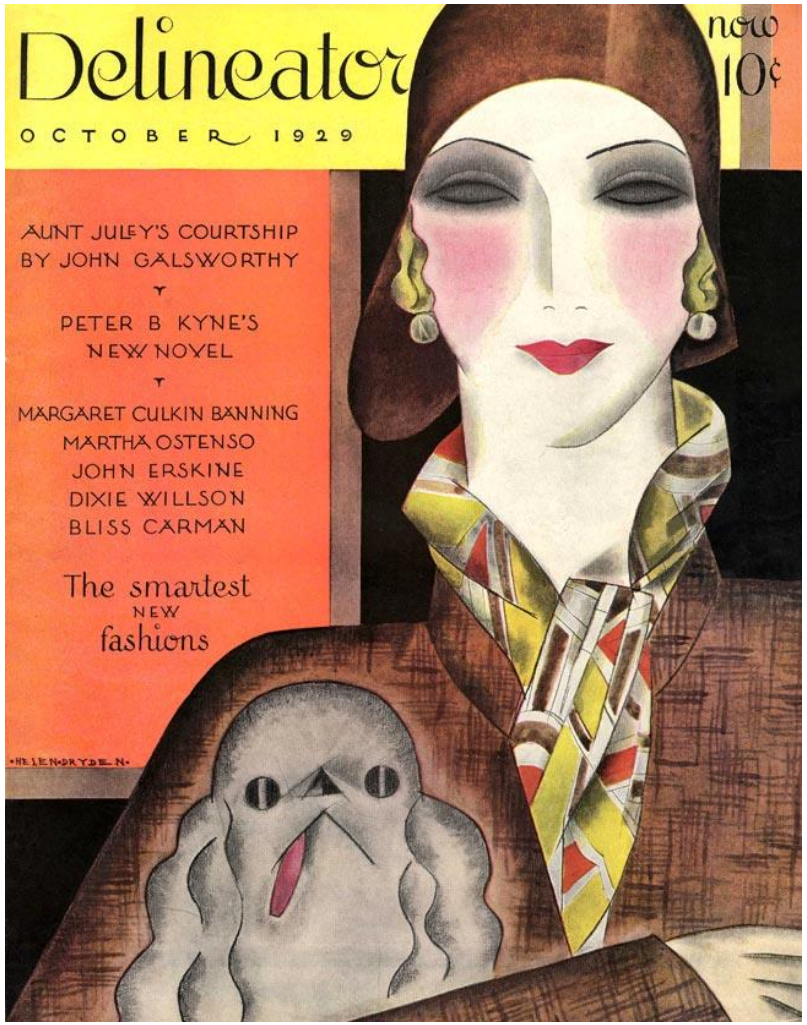

Screen Romances
February
25c
Greta Garbo's Latest—
"The Kiss"
Also complete stories of—
"Thing Called Love"
"Sacred Flame"
"Sally"
—among others

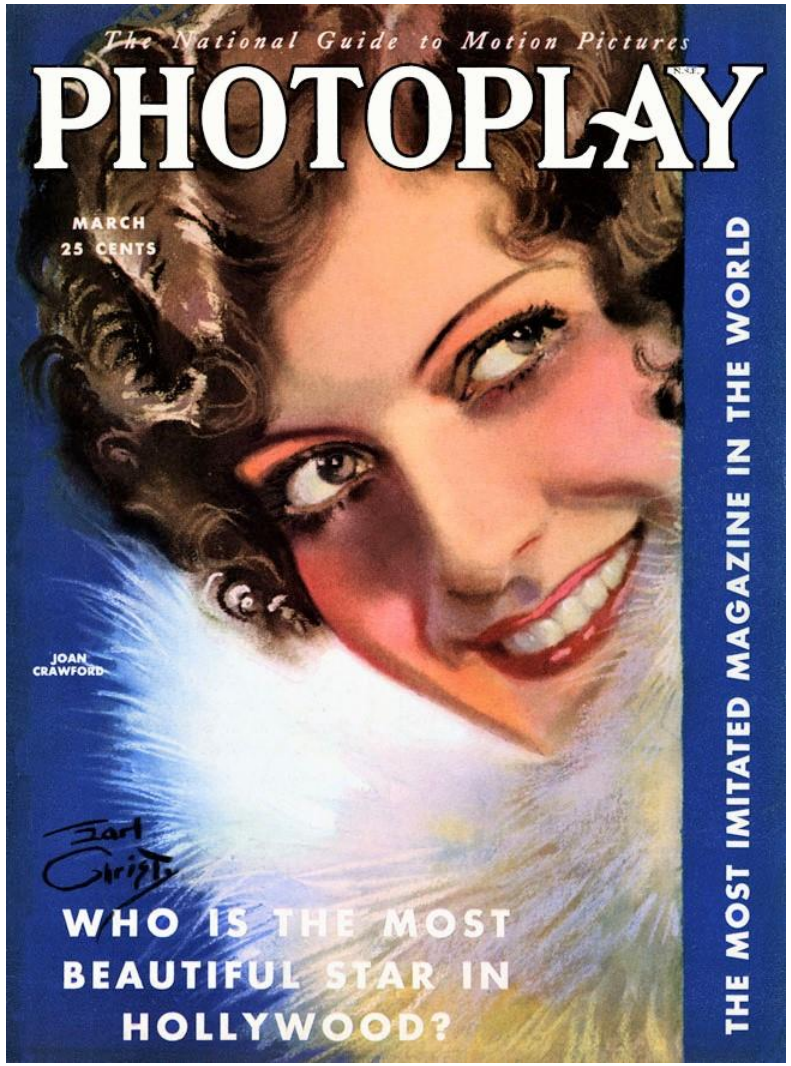
FLOYD GIBBONS — RADIO in the NEXT WAR
Radio Digest
March
Thirty-Five Cents
"MLLE. YVONNE" PL. PARIS, FRANCE
Amos 'n' Andy
BACK STAGE
Rupert Hughes
New Laws for Old
Jackson Gregory
Beginning Serial, Thirteen and One
Frederick R. Bechdolt
The Girl in Gray
The True Story of MARY and BOB—CBS Feature

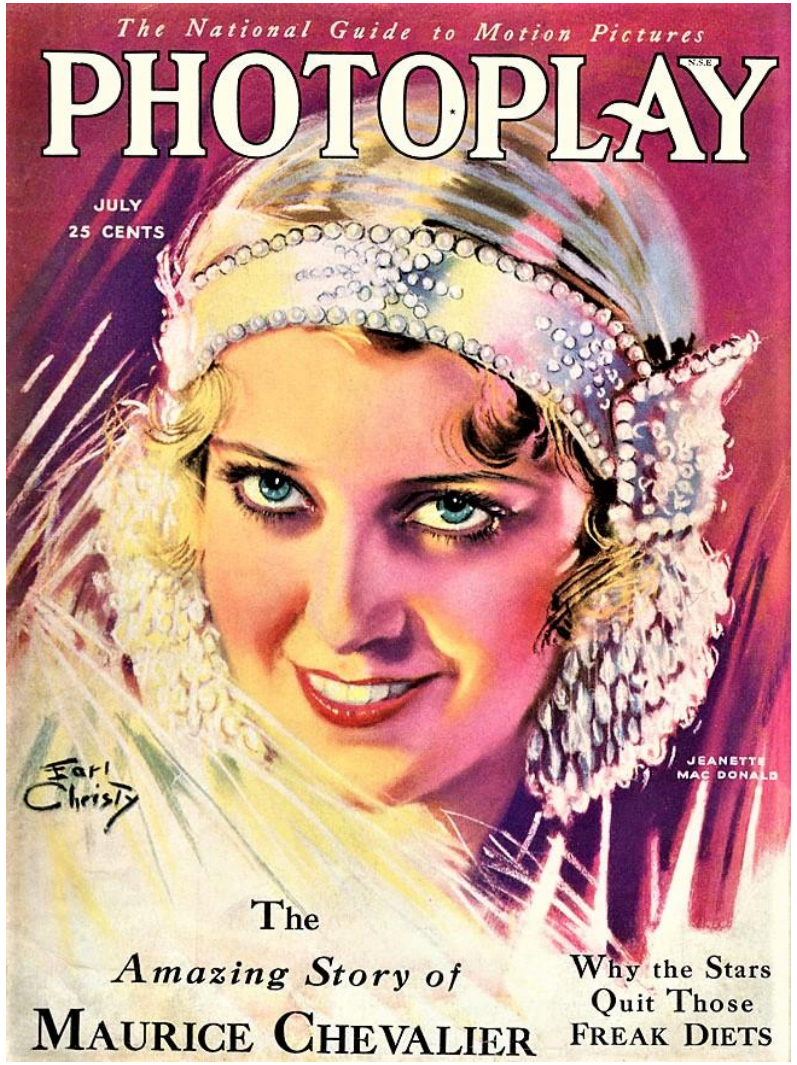
Matrimony by BILLIE BURKE
Radio Digest
December
Thirty-Five Cents
Countess Olga M. Albani
NBC, New York
FLOYD GIBBONS' GREATEST THRILL
Sir Oliver Lodge + Baby Rose Marie + Will Rogers' Horoscope
WHAT RADIO STARS WANT FOR CHRISTMAS


Delineator
now 10¢
april 1929
HELEN DRYDEN
The Right Age to Marry by Vera L. Connolly
Passion Flower by Kathleen Norris
ALSO JOHN GALSWORTHY · EDITH WHARTON · MARGARET CULKIN BANNING
And Smart Fashions for Spring


Delineator
now 10¢
May 1929
HELEN DRYDEN
Another Strange and Disturbing Story
by Coningsby Dawson
ALSO KATHLEEN NORRIS EDITH WHARTON H. C. BAILEY
ACHMED ABDULLAH SARAH ADDINGTON JESSICA G. COSGRAVE
Living in other People's Houses by Grace Hegger Lewis
And the Smartest Fashions


Delineator
now 10¢
OCTOBER 1929
AUNT JULEY'S COURTSHIP
BY JOHN GALSWORTHY
PETER B KYNE'S
NEW NOVEL
MARGARET CULKIN BANNING
MARTHA OSTENSO
JOHN ERSKINE
DIXIE WILLSON
BLISS CARMAN
The smartest
NEW
fashions
HELEN DRYDEN


The National Guide to Motion Pictures
PHOTOPLAY
MARCH
25 CENTS
JOAN CRAWFORD
Earl Christy
WHO IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STAR IN HOLLYWOOD?
THE MOST IMITATED MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD

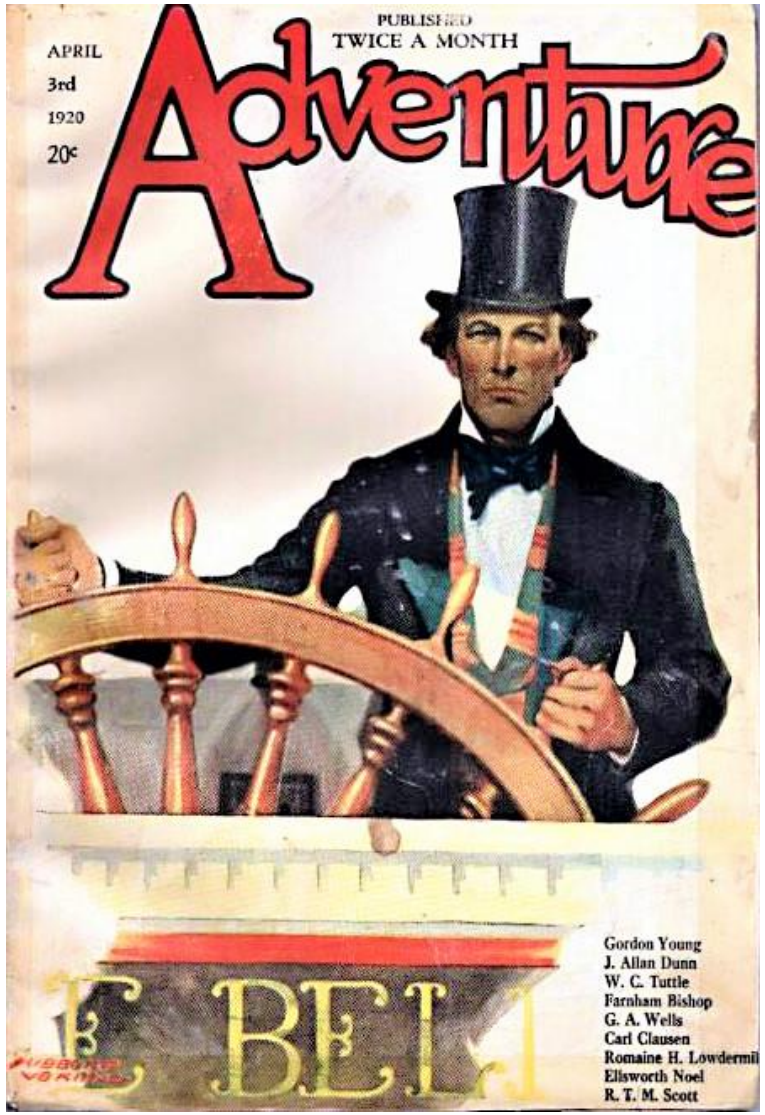

The National Guide to Motion Pictures
PHOTOPLAY
JULY
25 CENTS
Earl Christy
JEANETTE MAC DONALD
The
Amazing Story of
MAURICE CHEVALIER
Why the Stars Quit Those FREAK DIETS

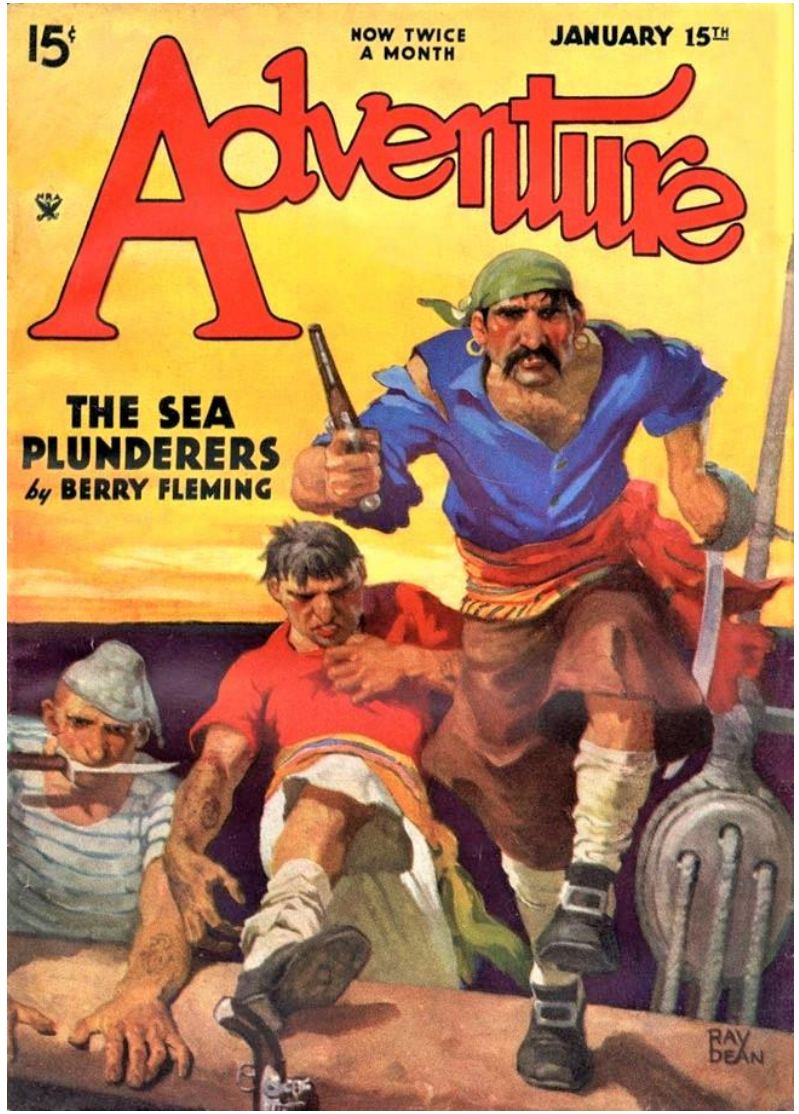
PHOTOPLAY
NOVEMBER
25 CENTS
The National Guide to Motion Pictures
LORETTA YOUNG
Earl Christy
The Port of MISSING STARS
HOLLYWOOD Children of DIVORCE

The Motion Picture Herald was an American film industry trade paper published from 1931 to December 1972. It was replaced by the QP Herald, which only lasted until May 1973. It was established as the Exhibitors Herald in 1915.

**The paper's origins go back to 1915 when a Chicago printing company launched a film publication as a regional trade paper for exhibitors in the Midwest and known as Exhibitors Herald.**

**In 1917, Quigley acquired and merged another publication Motography. into his magazine. In 1927, he further acquired and merged the magazine The Moving Picture World and began publishing it as Exhibitors Herald and Moving Picture World, which was later shortened to the more manageable title, Exhibitors Herald World. Exhibitors Herald and Moving Picture World also incorporated The Film Index that was founded in 1906**

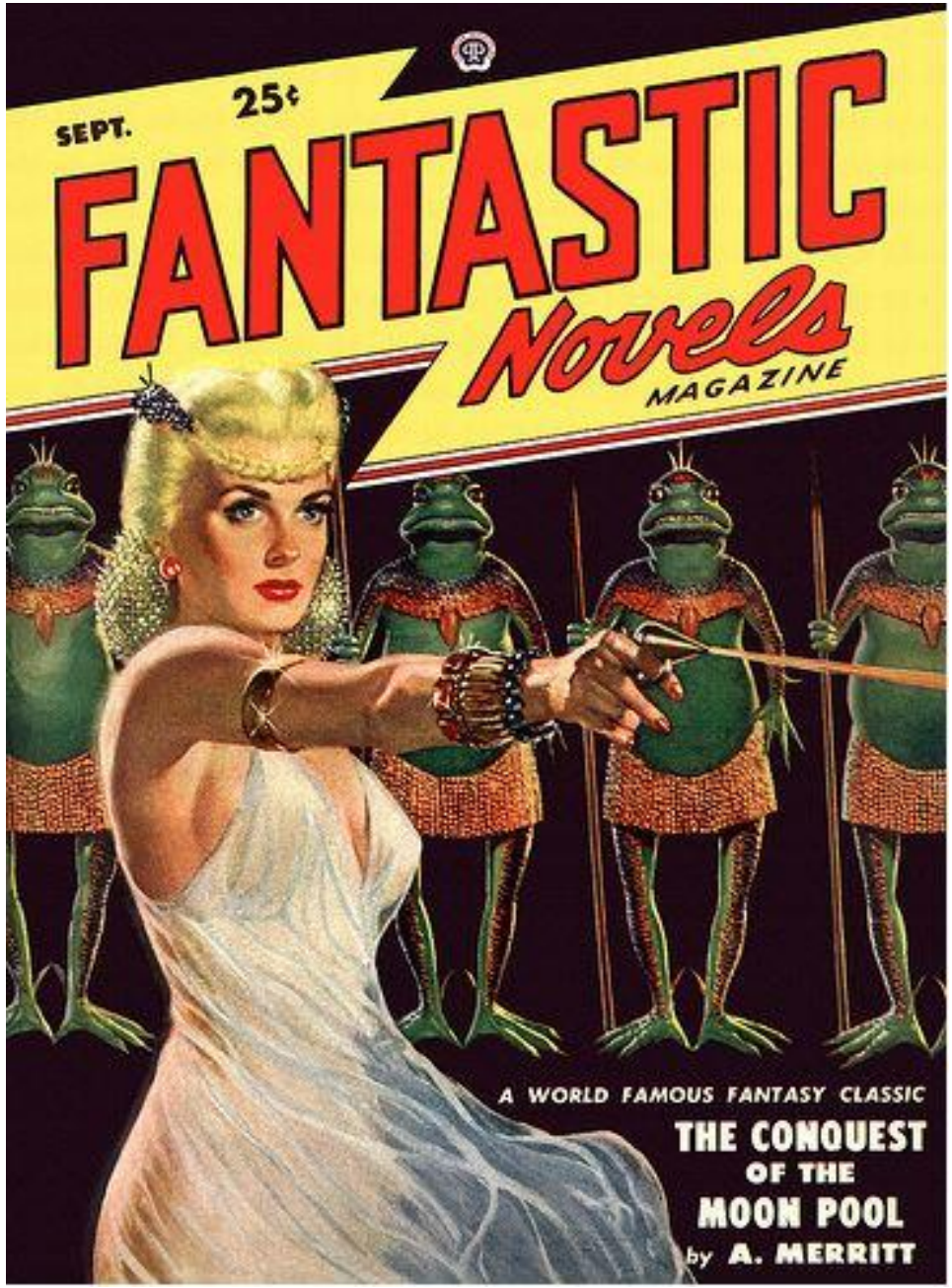

PUBLISHED
TWICE A MONTH
APRIL
3rd
1920
20¢
Adventure
Gordon Young
J. Allan Dunn
W. C. Tuttle
Farnham Bishop
G. A. Wells
Carl Clausen
Romaine H. Lowdermil
Ellsworth Noel
R. T. M. Scott


15¢
NOW TWICE
A MONTH
JANUARY 15TH
Adventure
THE SEA
PLUNDERERS
by BERRY FLEMING
RAY DEAN

THE
Modern Priscilla
August 1917
15 Cents

# Western Story Magazine

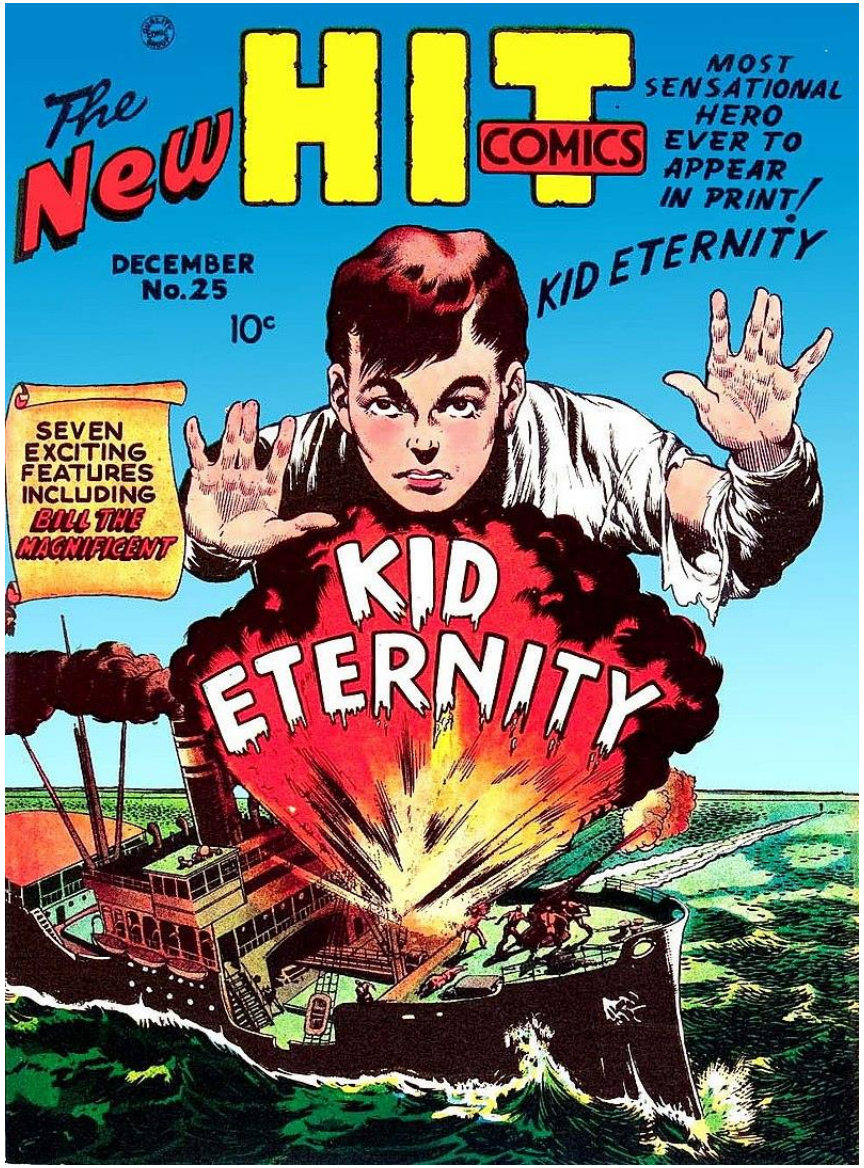
Western Story Magazine was a pulp magazine published by Street & Smith, which ran from 1919 to 1949. It was the first of numerous pulp magazines devoted to Western fiction. In its heyday, Western Story Magazine was one of the most successful pulp magazines; in 1921 the magazine was selling over half a million copies each issue. The headquarters was in New York City. Western Story Magazine began when Street & Smith executive Henry Ralston decided to convert one of the company's nickel weeklies, New Buffalo Bill Weekly, into a pulp. Ralston installed Frank Blackwell as editor of the new magazine.




# Fantastic Novels

Fantastic Novels was an American science fiction and fantasy pulp magazine published by the Munsey Company of New York from 1940 to 1941, and again by Popular Publications, also of New York, from 1948 to 1951. It was a companion to Famous Fantastic Mysteries. Like that magazine, it mostly reprinted science fiction and fantasy classics from earlier decades, such as novels by A. Merritt, George Allan England, and Victor Rousseau, though it occasionally published reprints of more recent work, such as Earth's Last Citadel, by Henry Kuttner and C. L. Moore.

# Hit Comics




Hit Comics was a comic book anthology title published by Quality Comics during the Golden Age of Comic Books from 1940 until 1950.

The first issue of Hit Comics featured the debut of Red Bee and Neon the Unknown among others.The comic book series had a series of other rotating cover features, including Hercules and Stormy Foster as well. Although in December 1942, the entire line-up of comics at Quality change their features with a new additional character called Kid Eternity.

**By the late 1940s, however, Quality Comics was experiencing the post-war bust that most superhero comics were. In November 1949, Kid Eternity's self-titled magazine was discontinued and his lead slot in Hit Comics was given over to Jeb Rivers, a riverboat captain  The anthology title would end in July 1950.**

# Master Comics

Master Comics was a monthly ongoing comic book anthology series that began its 133-issue run (cover dated March 1940 – April 1953) during the 1930s and 1940s period known as the Golden Age of Comic Books. Published by Fawcett Comics, it contained features starring superhero characters including Master Man, in the first six issues only, Bulletman, Minute-Man, and its best-known character, Captain Marvel, Jr., part of the lighthearted Marvel Family

# Science Fiction Quarterly

Science Fiction Quarterly was an American pulp science fiction magazine that was published from 1940 to 1943 and again from 1951 to 1958. Charles Hornig served as editor for the first two issues; Robert A. W. Lowndes edited the remainder. Science Fiction Quarterly was launched by publisher Louis Silberkleit during a boom in science fiction magazines at the end of the 1930s. Silberkleit launched two other science fiction titles (Science Fiction and Future Fiction) at about the same time: all three ceased publication before the end of World War II.

# THRILLING COMICS

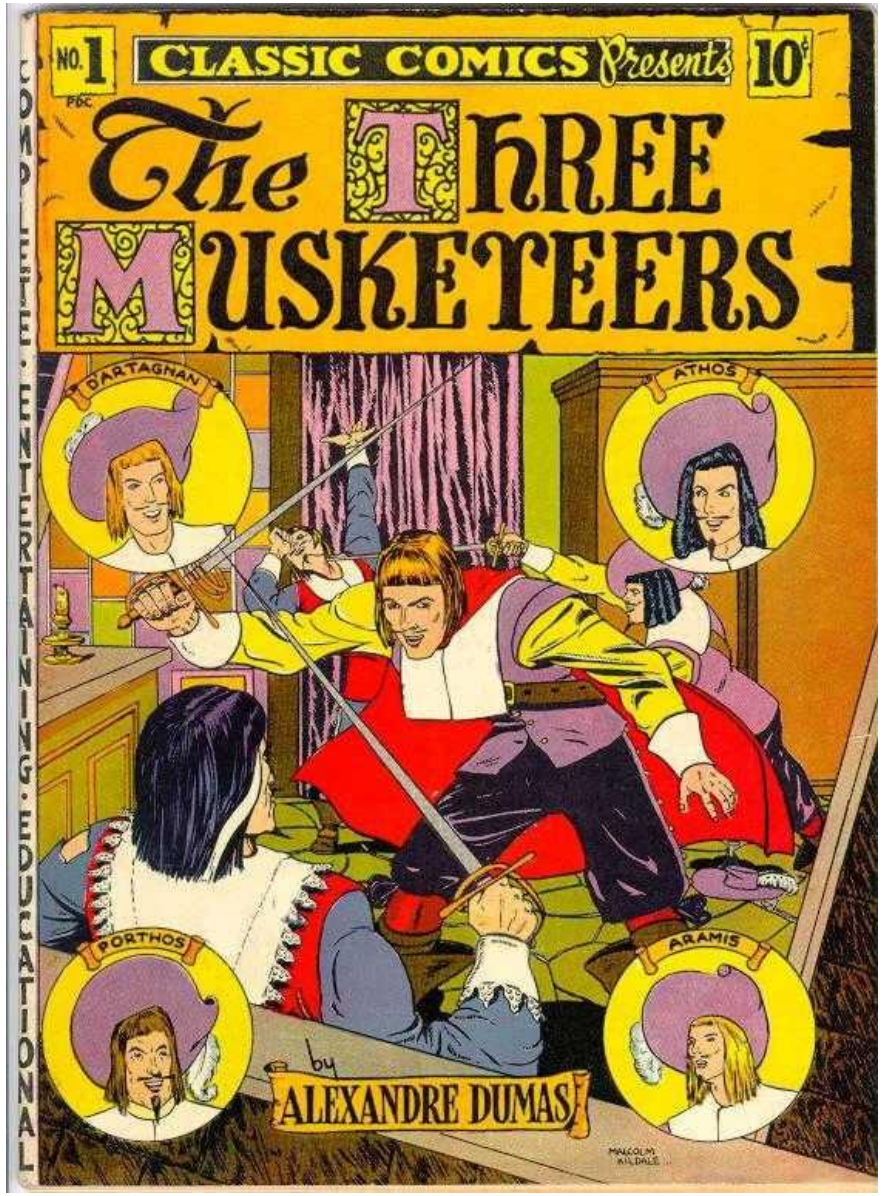
Thrilling Comics is the title of a comic book series published by Standard Comics for 80 issues from 1940 to 1951. The first issue is the first appearance of the comic-book character Doc Strange, who debuted in a 37-page origin story.

The "Thrilling Comics" title was used again in 1999 by DC Comics for one issue of the Justice Society Returns storyline.

# Whiz Comics

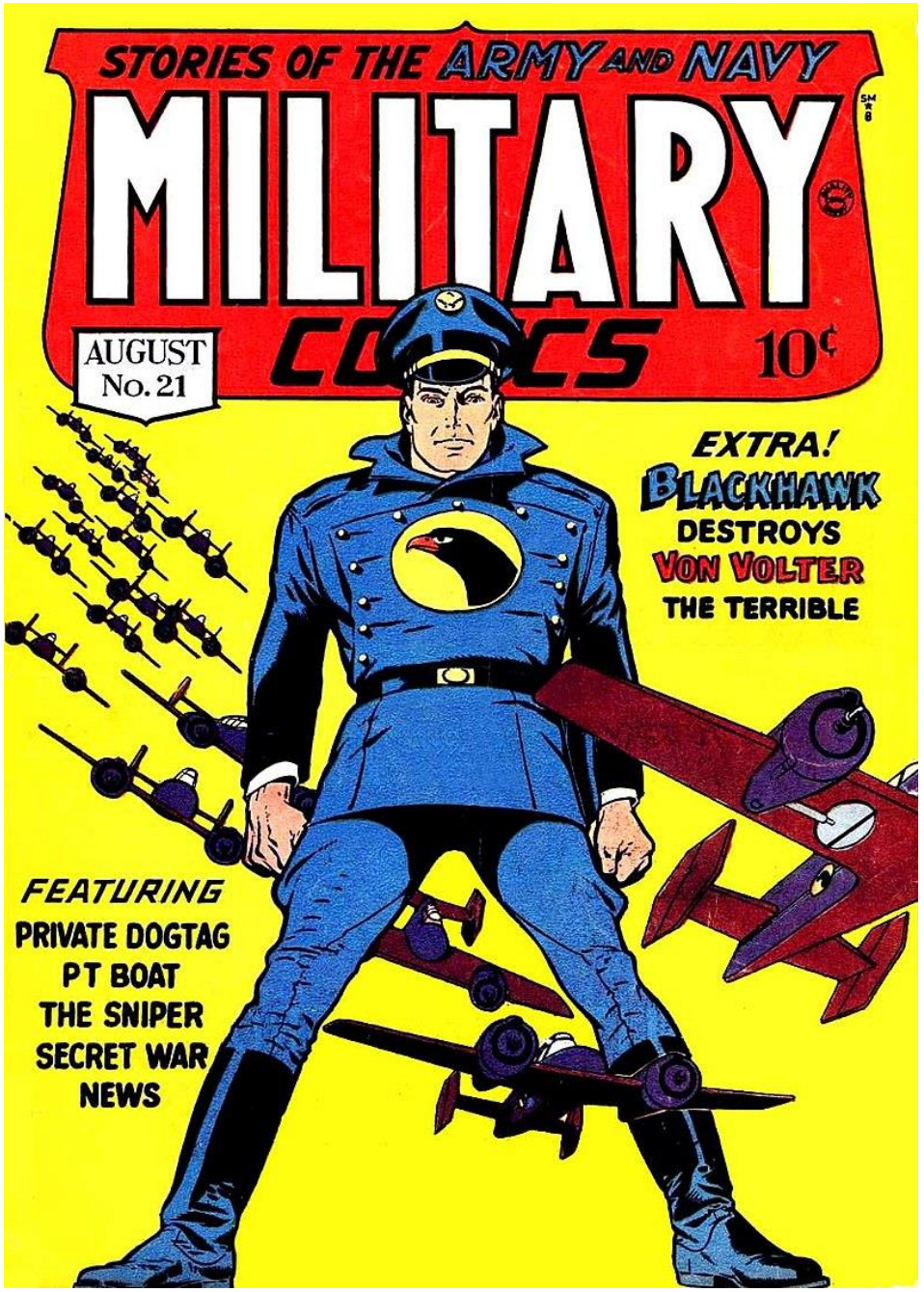
**Whiz Comics was a monthly ongoing comic book anthology series, published by Fawcett Comics from 1940–1953, best known for introducing Captain Marvel**

The first issue published of Whiz Comics was issue #2, published with a cover-date of Feb. 1940. Fawcett created two black-and-white ashcan issues to solicit advertisers and to secure the copyrights to the material. The two copies were identical but carried different titles: Flash Comics and Thrill Comics; the Captain Marvel character was called "Captain Thunder" in a near-identical story. When Fawcett went to press with the magazine, the first issue was retitled as Whiz Comics, a name inspired by the company's bawdy humor magazine, Captain Billy's Whiz Bang.




# Classics Illustrated

Classics Illustrated is an American comic book/magazine series featuring adaptations of literary classics such as Les Miserables, Moby Dick, Hamlet, and The Iliad. Created by Albert Kanter, the series began publication in 1941 and finished its first run in 1969, producing 169 issues. Following the series' demise, various companies reprinted its titles. Since then, the Classics Illustrated brand has been used to create new comic book adaptations. This series is different from the Great Illustrated Classics, which is an adaptation of the classics for young readers that includes illustrations, but is not in the comic book form.




# Military Comics

Military Comics later Modern Comics was a comic book anthology title published by Quality Comics during the Golden Age of Comic Books from 1941 until 1950.

The first issue of Military Comics is well known as featuring the debut of Blackhawk, Blue Tracer and Miss America

UNCANNY
STORIES
APRIL
15¢
COMING OF THE GIANT GERMS
exciting feature-length novel by RAY CUMMINGS
BEYOND HELL
by R. DEWITT MILLER
ALSO GREAT STORIES BY DAVID H. KELLER DENIS PLIMMER AND OTHERS
THE EARTH-STEALERS thrilling novelet by F. A. KUMMER, JR.

# Uncanny Stories (magazine)

Uncanny Stories was a pulp magazine which published a single issue, dated April 1941. It was published by Abraham and Martin Goodman, who were better known for "weird-menace" pulp magazines that included much more sex in the fiction than was usual in science fiction of that era. The Goodmans published Marvel Science Stories from 1938 to 1941, and Uncanny Stories appeared just as Marvel Science Stories ceased publication, perhaps in order to use up the material in inventory acquired by Marvel Science Stories. The fiction was poor quality; the lead story, Ray Cummings' "Coming of the Giant Germs", has been described as "one of his most appalling stories".

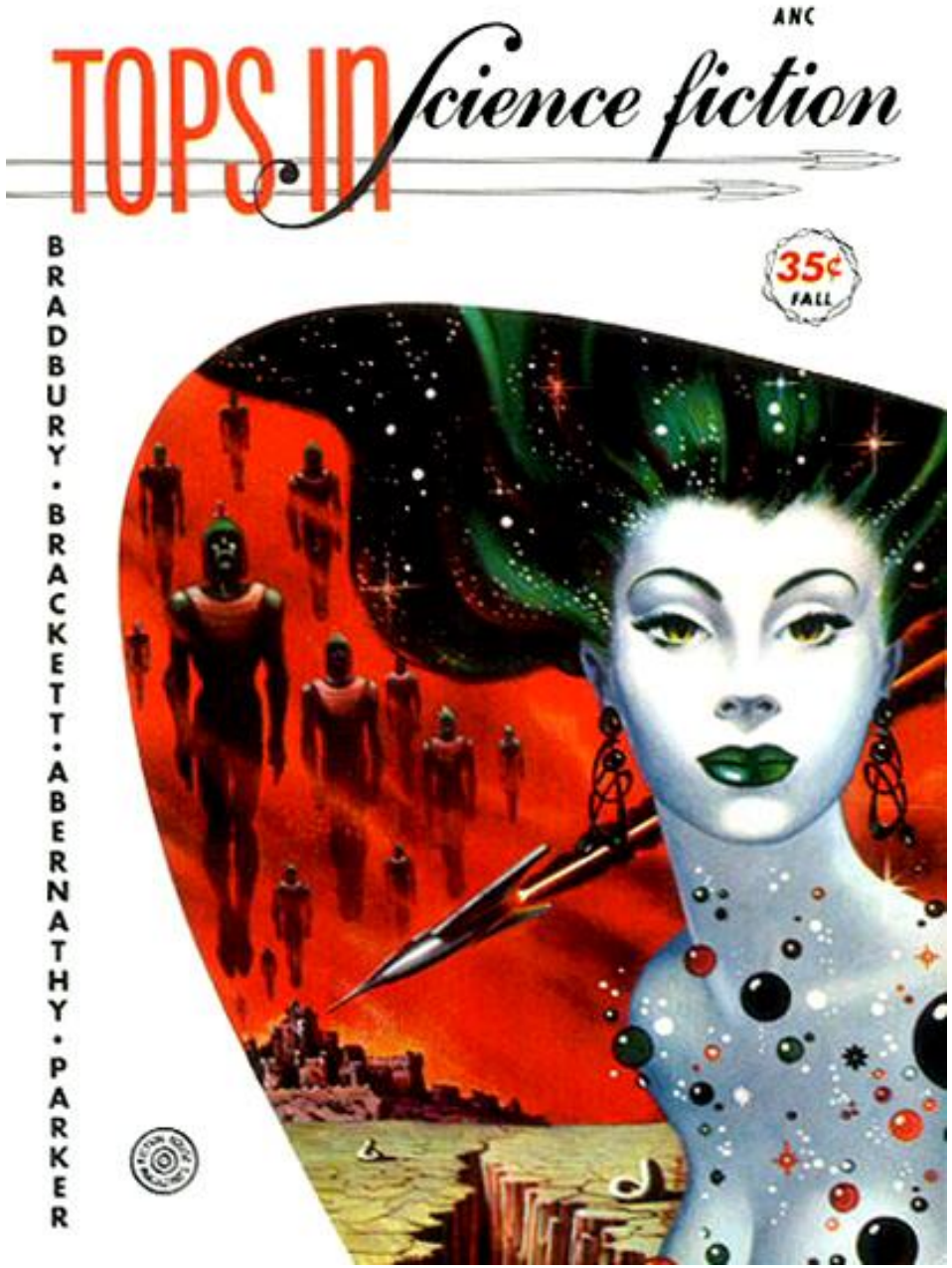
Although science fiction had been published before the 1920s, it did not begin to coalesce into a separately marketed genre until the appearance in 1926 of Amazing Stories, a pulp magazine published by Hugo Gernsback. After 1931, when Miracle Science and Fantasy Stories was launched, no new science fiction magazines appeared until August 1938, when Abraham and Martin Goodman, two brothers who owned a publishing company with multiple imprints, launched Marvel Science Stories.

***Pulp magazines (often referred to as "the pulps") were inexpensive fiction magazines that were published from 1896 to the late 1950s.***

DETECTIVE
WINTER
20¢
Detective Book's $2.00 mystery novel
THE PAY-OFF
A "Rush Henry" private eye book-length by Joe Barry
Also exciting short stories
Who was the Spider that spun velvet death? Who was the killer at the heart of the City's crime-web?

***Pulp magazines began to decline during the 1940s, giving way to paperbacks, comics and digest-sized novels.***

During the Second World War paper shortages had a serious impact on pulp production, starting a steady rise in costs and the decline of the pulps. Beginning with Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine in 1941, pulp magazines began to switch to digest size; smaller, thicker magazines. In 1949, Street & Smith closed most of their pulp magazines in order to move upmarket and produce slicks.

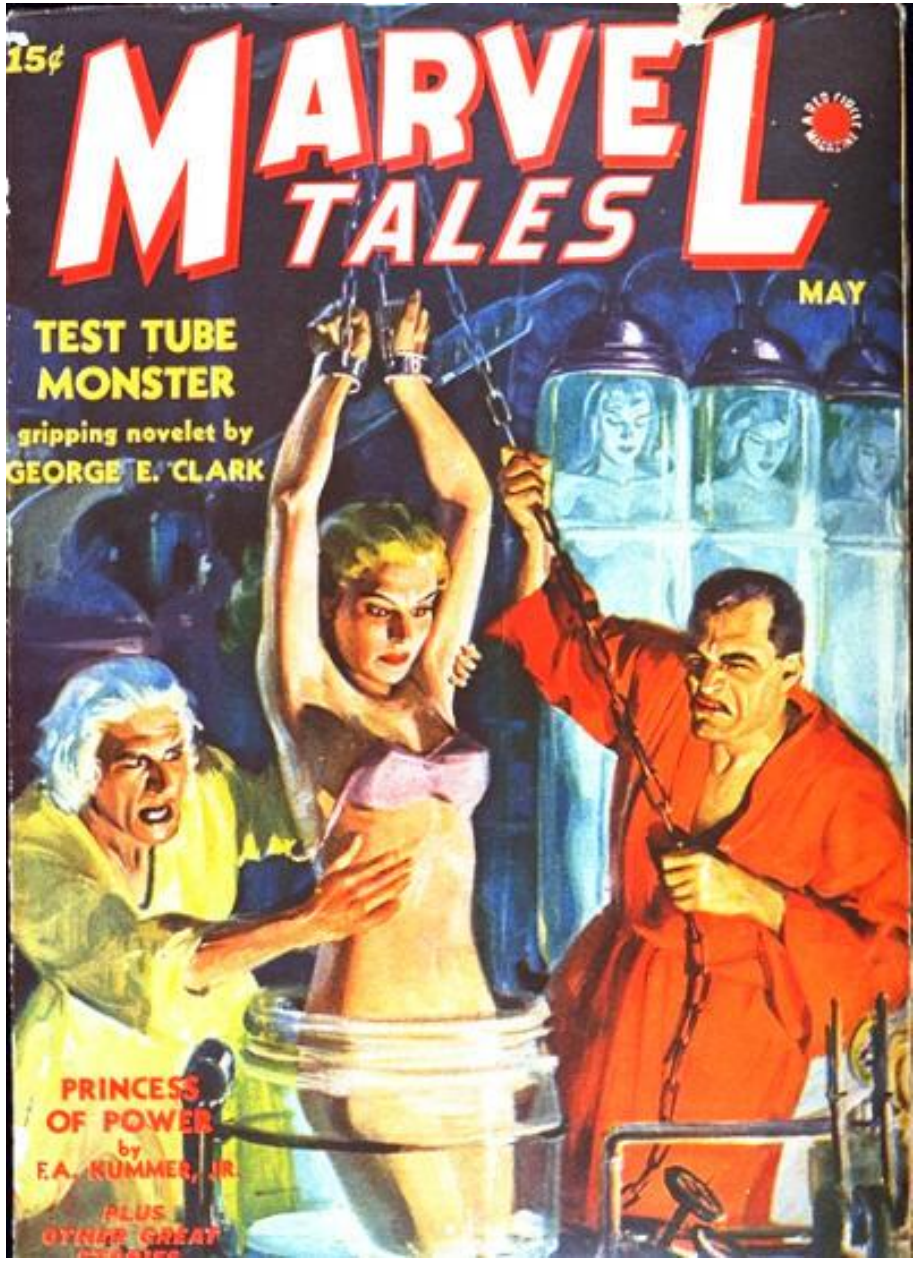



*The collapse of the pulp industry changed the landscape of publishing because pulps were the single largest sales outlet for short stories. Combined with the decrease in slick magazine fiction markets, writers attempting to support themselves by creating fiction switched to novels and book-length anthologies of shorter pieces. Some ex-pulp writers like Hugh B. Cave and Robert Leslie Bellem moved on to writing for television by the 1950s.*

TRUE AMAZING ACCOUNTS of
Oct.-Nov. 10¢
BLACK MAGIC
Big 52 pages! DON'T TAKE LESS!
THE STRANGEST STORIES EVER TOLD!
MY DOLLY! DADDY BURN MY DOLLY!
YOU CAN'T BLAME OUR TRAGEDIES ON THE BABY'S DOLL!.. -IT'S ONLY A PLAYTOY! WHAT POSSIBLE HARM CAN IT DO?
IT'S A THING OF MALICE AND EVIL, I TELL YOU! THE BOY SAYS IT TALKS TO HIM-- PLOTS TO DESTROY US! AND I BELIEVE HIM! NOW, I'M GOING TO GIVE IT BACK TO THE FLAMES WHERE I THINK IT WAS MADE!

# Black Magic (comics)

Black Magic was a horror anthology comic book series published by American company Prize Comics from 1950 to 1961.[The series was packaged by the creative duo Joe Simon and Jack Kirby, and featured non-gory horror content.
After 50 issues as Black Magic, the title's numbering continued for three more issues as the humor comic Cool Cat before being canceled. In 1973–1975, DC Comics published a nine-issue series reprinting Simon–Kirby material from the earlier series. The new incarnation featured new covers with the same logo as the earlier issues of the Prize series. The reprint issues generally grouped the stories by theme; for example, all the stories in issue #1 dealt with intolerance toward human oddities, while all the stories in were about death.




# Marvel Tales

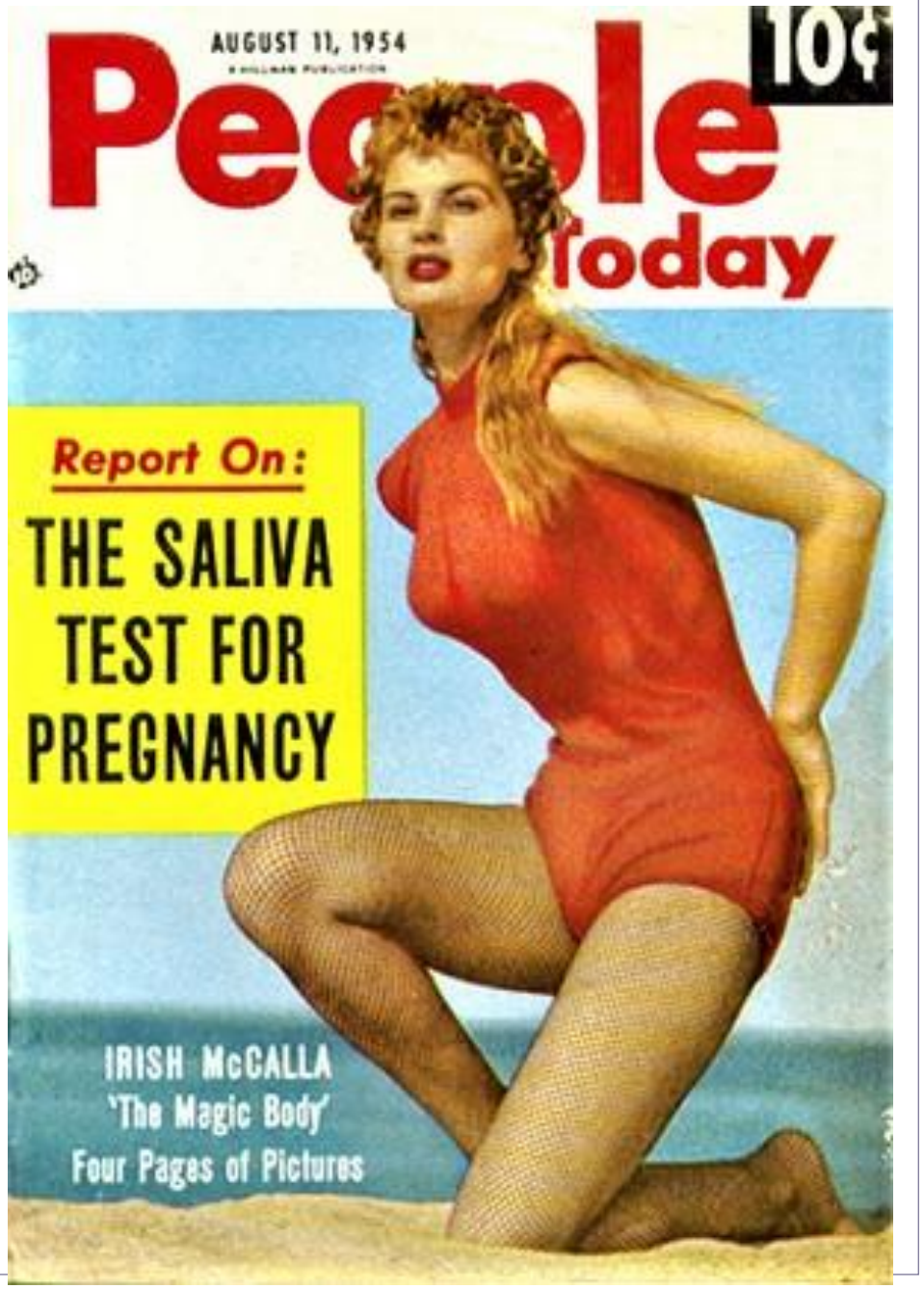
Marvel Tales is the title of three American comic-book series published by Marvel Comics, the first of them from the company's 1950s predecessor, Atlas Comics. It is additionally the title of two unrelated, short-lived fantasy/science fiction magazines.

The first publication using the title was the amateur magazine Marvel Tales, also known as Marvel Tales of Science and Fantasy, published by Fantasy Publications in Everett, Pennsylvania. The magazine ran five issues cover-dated May 1934 – Summer 1935.

# People Today

People Today was an adult magazine founded in 1950. The first issue was published on June 20, 1950 and featured Faye Emerson on the Cover. People Today, a magazine about headline people was a pocket digest which was originally published bi-weekly by Weekly Publications Inc. based in Dayton, Ohio, and sold 10 cents. Weekly Publications Inc. was at that time the publisher of Newsweek and Today.

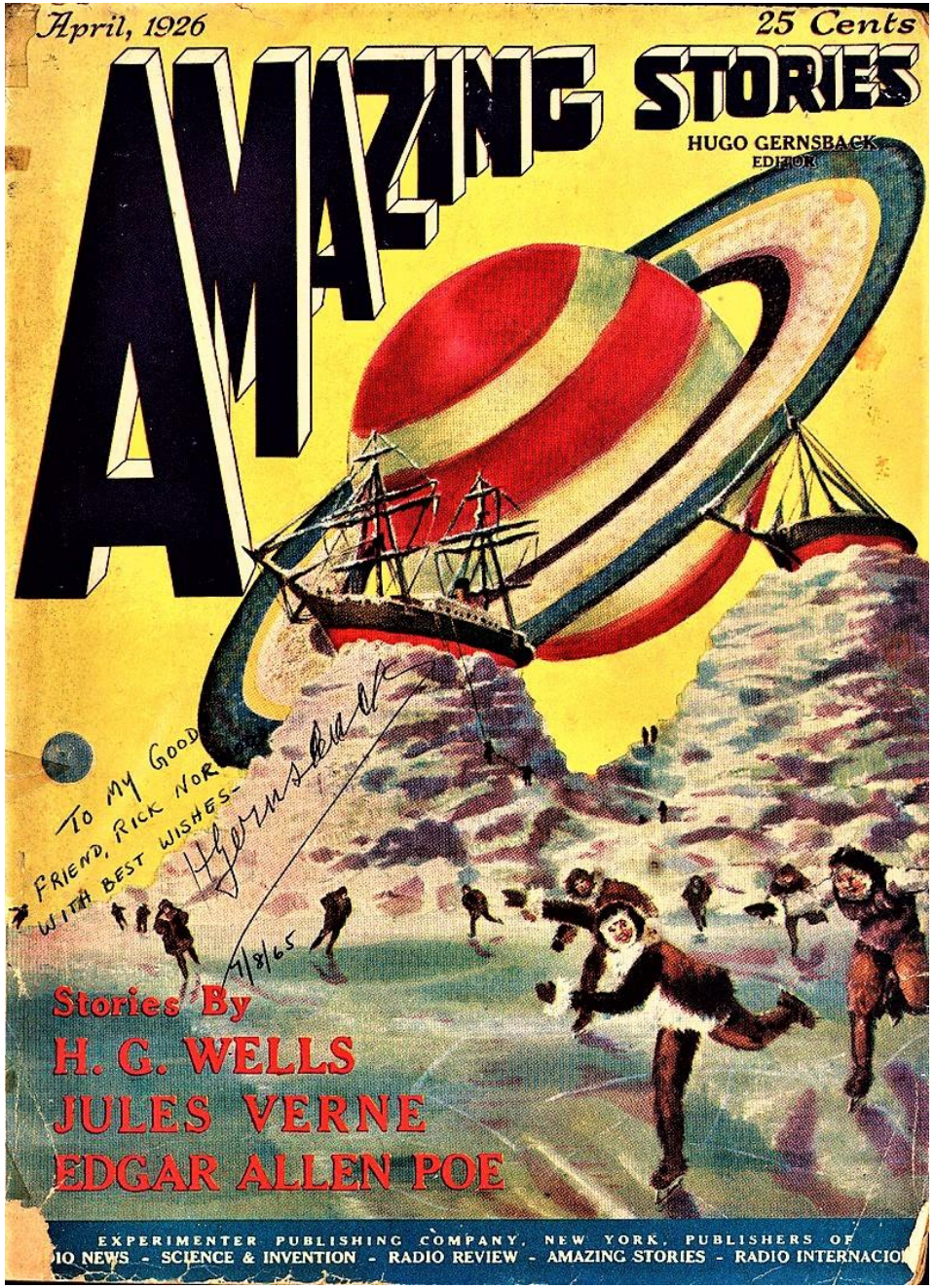
The magazine featured many popular models such as Pat Sheehan, Mara Corday, Marilyn Monroe, Jayne Mansfield, Elizabeth Taylor, June Blair, and Jean Carroll. Subjects of the magazine included women, money, celebrities, and gossip.
The magazine was sold to P.T. Publications, Inc. (New York) and defunct in 1977.



196 PAGES OF CLASSICS OF SCIENCE FICTION
WONDER
Story Annual
25¢
Featuring
THE ONSLAUGHT FROM RIGEL
An Amazing Full-Length Novel of Earth's Battle Against Superfolk from the Stars
By FLETCHER PRATT
THE ETERNAL MAN
An Enthralling Novelet of Everlasting Life
By D. D. SHARP
THE ROBOT ALIENS
A Fantastic Novelet of Martians and Men
By EANDO BINDER
A THRILLING PUBLICATION

# Wonder Story Annual

Wonder Story Annual was a science fiction pulp magazine which was launched in 1950 by Standard Magazines. It was created as a vehicle to reprint stories from early issues of Wonder Stories, Startling Stories, and Wonder Stories Quarterly, which were owned by the same publisher. It lasted for four issues, succumbing in 1953 to competition from the growing market for paperback science fiction. Reprinted stories included Twice in Time, by Manly Wade Wellman, and "The Brain-Stealers of Mars", by John W. Campbell. The first science fiction (sf) magazine, Amazing Stories, was launched in 1926 by Hugo Gernsback at the height of the pulp magazine era.




# Amazing Stories

Amazing Stories is an American science fiction magazine launched in April 1926 by Hugo Gernsback's Experimenter Publishing. It was the first magazine devoted solely to science fiction. Science fiction stories had made regular appearances in other magazines, including some published by Gernsback, but Amazing helped define and launch a new genre of pulp fiction.

As of 2018, Amazing has been published, with some interruptions, for ninety-two years, going through a half-dozen owners and many editors as it struggled to be profitable. Gernsback was forced into bankruptcy and lost control of the magazine in 1929. In 1938 it was purchased by Ziff-Davis

# Forbidden Worlds

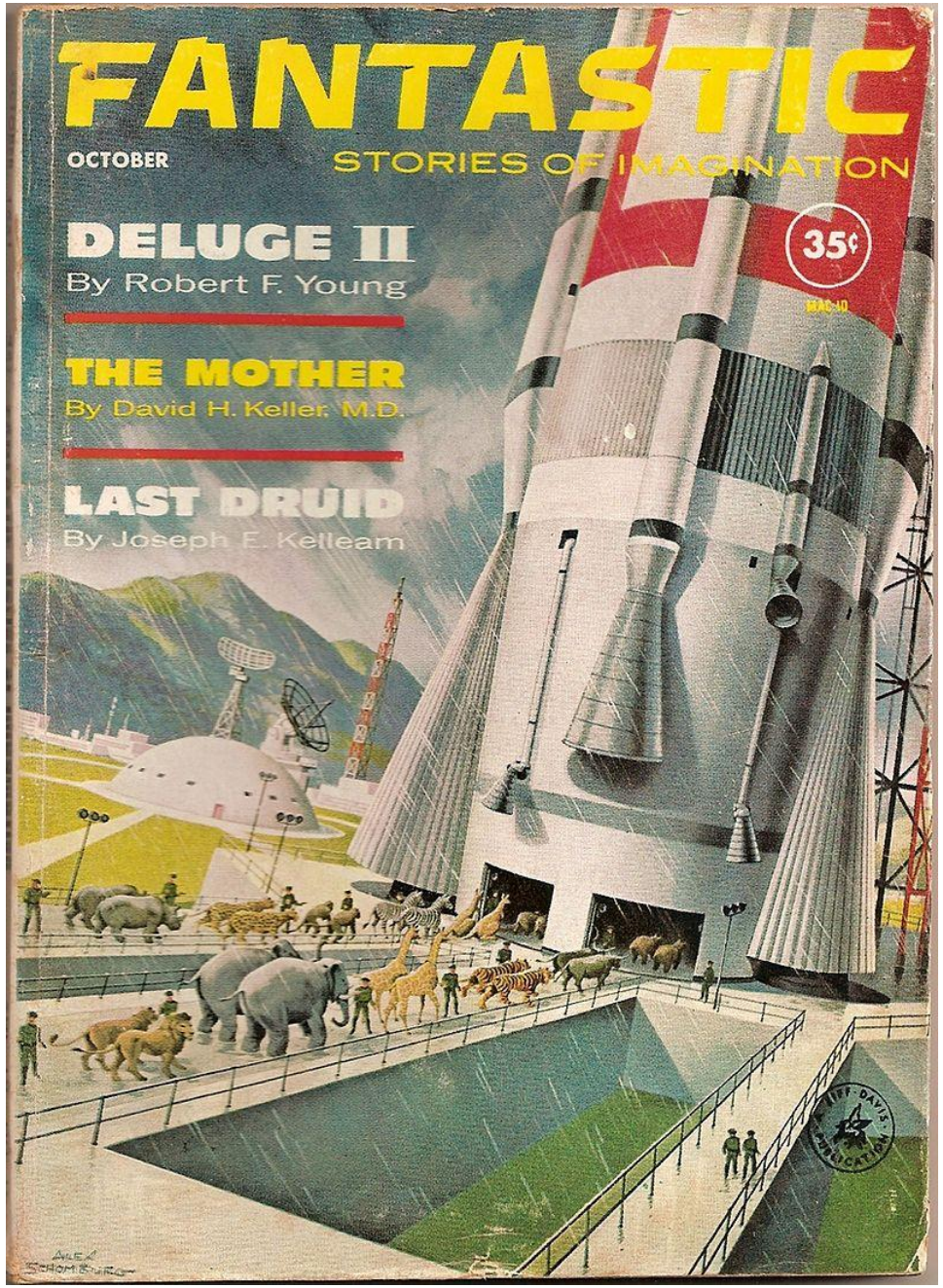
**Forbidden Worlds was a fantasy comic from the American Comics Group, which won the 1964 Alley Award for Best Regularly Published Fantasy Comic. It published 145 issues between July/August 1951 to August 1967.**

Forbidden Worlds, a 52-page comic with the initial subtitle "Exploring the Supernatural!", debuted in October 1951. Due to pressure from the 1954 Senate subcommittee hearings on the dangers of comic books, the comic changed its title (and focus) to Young Heroes from March 1955 to June/July 1955

# This Magazine Is Haunted

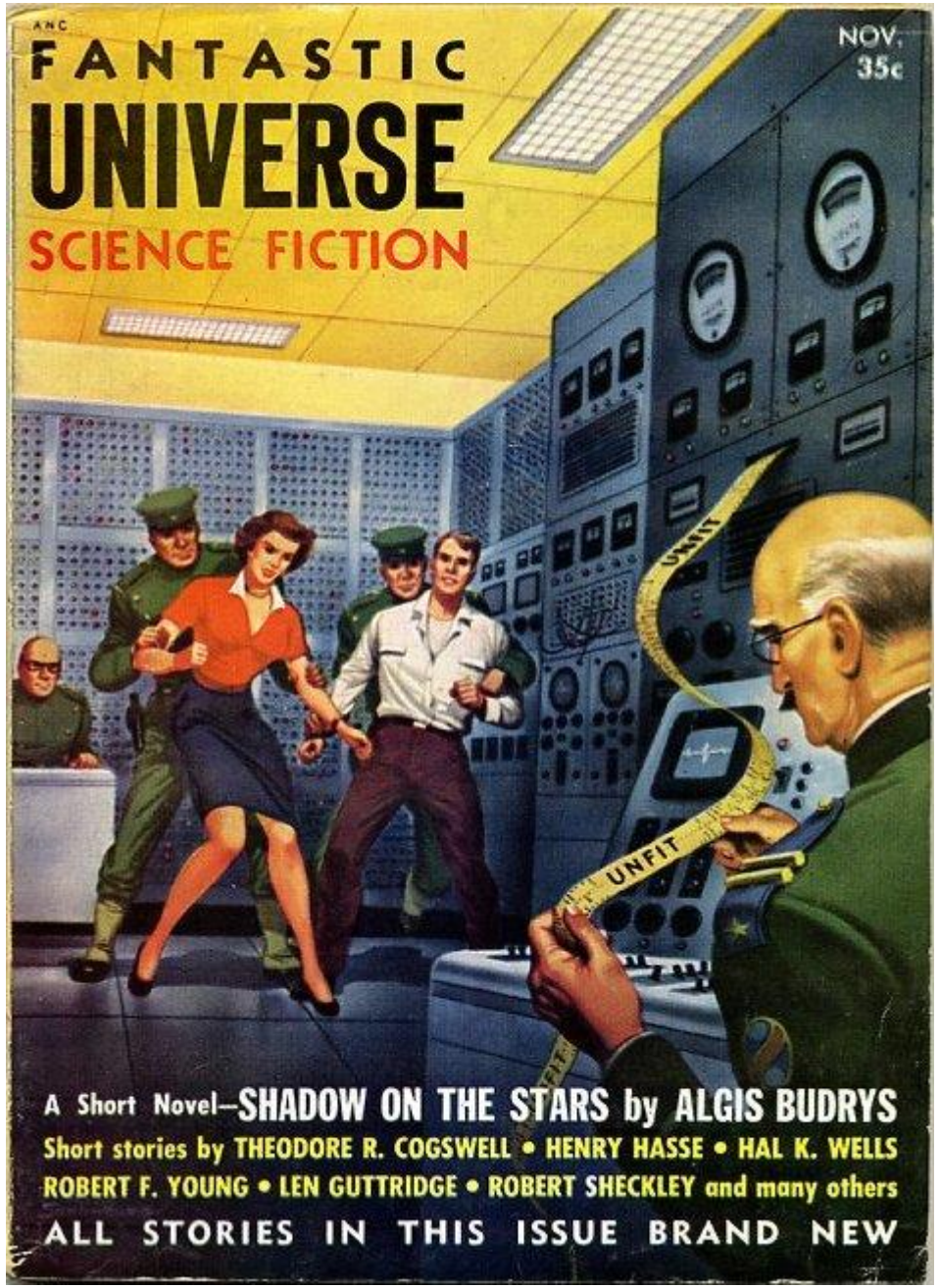
**This Magazine is Haunted was a horror comic originally published by Fawcett between 1951 and 1953. Running 14 issues, it was the first of Fawcett's supernatural line; a string of titles which included Beware! Terror Tales, Worlds of Fear, Strange Suspense Stories, and Unknown Worlds.**
**After Fawcett ceased publication, This Magazine is Haunted was sold to and published by Charlton Comics from 1954 to 1958.**

Debuting with a cover date of October 1951, This Magazine is Haunted was Fawcett's first successful attempt to enter the lucrative horror market with a comic devoted specifically to supernatural fiction. The book represented a break from Fawcett's more familiar product, which ranged from superheroes (Captain Marvel) to movie adaptations and teen humor. Created by Sheldon Moldoff and edited by Will Leiberson and Al Jetter, the book was loosely modeled after EC's New Trend, particularly their highly successful horror titles.



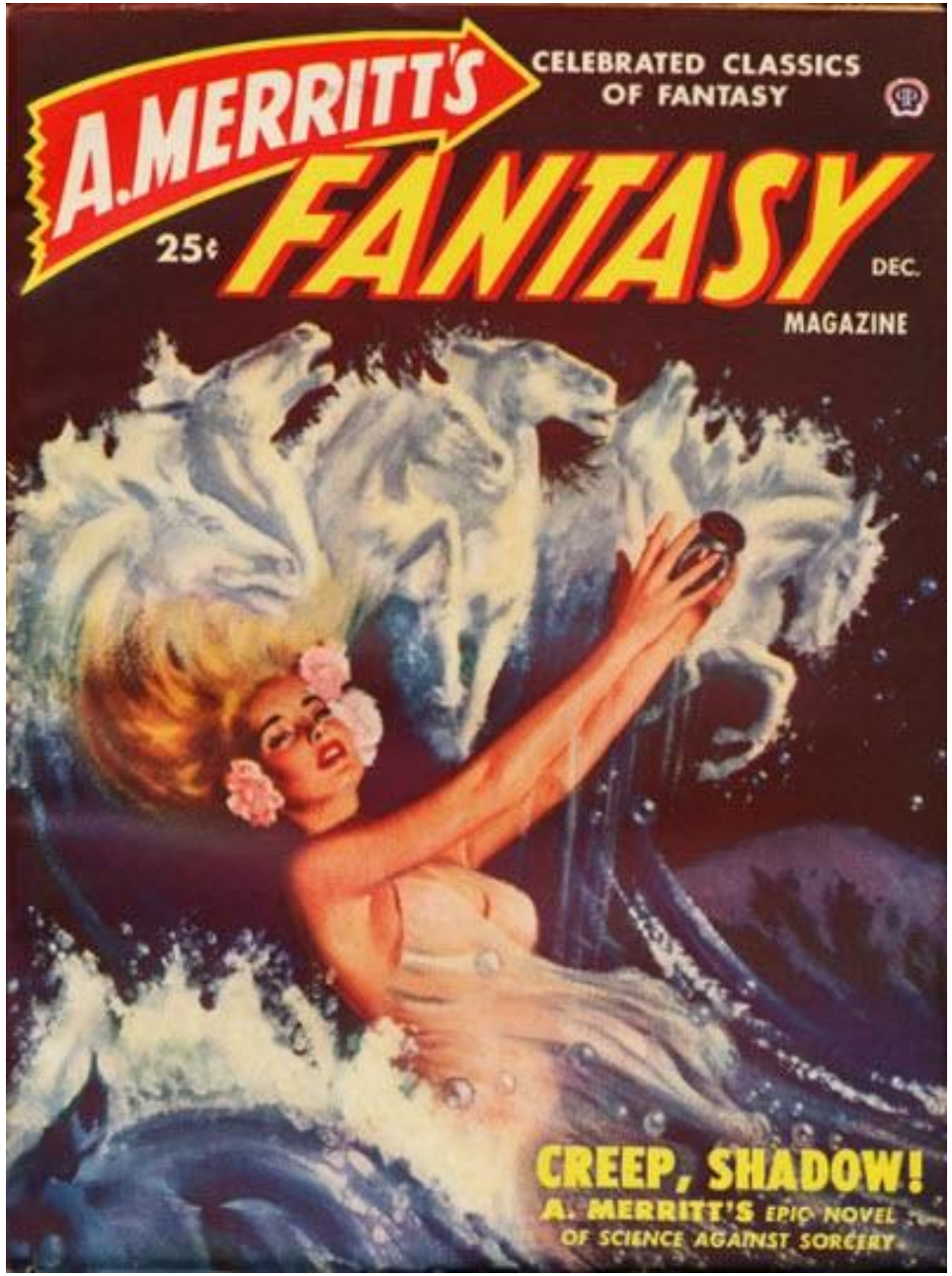

# Fantastic (magazine)

Fantastic was an American digest-size fantasy and science fiction magazine, published from 1952 to 1980. It was founded by the publishing company Ziff Davis as a fantasy companion to Amazing Stories. Early sales were good, and the company quickly decided to switch Amazing from pulp format to digest, and to cease publication of their other science fiction pulp, Fantastic Adventures. Within a few years sales fell, and Howard Browne, the editor, was forced to switch the focus to science fiction rather than fantasy. Browne lost interest in the magazine as a result and the magazine generally ran poor-quality fiction in the mid-1950s, under Browne and his successor, Paul W. Fairman.

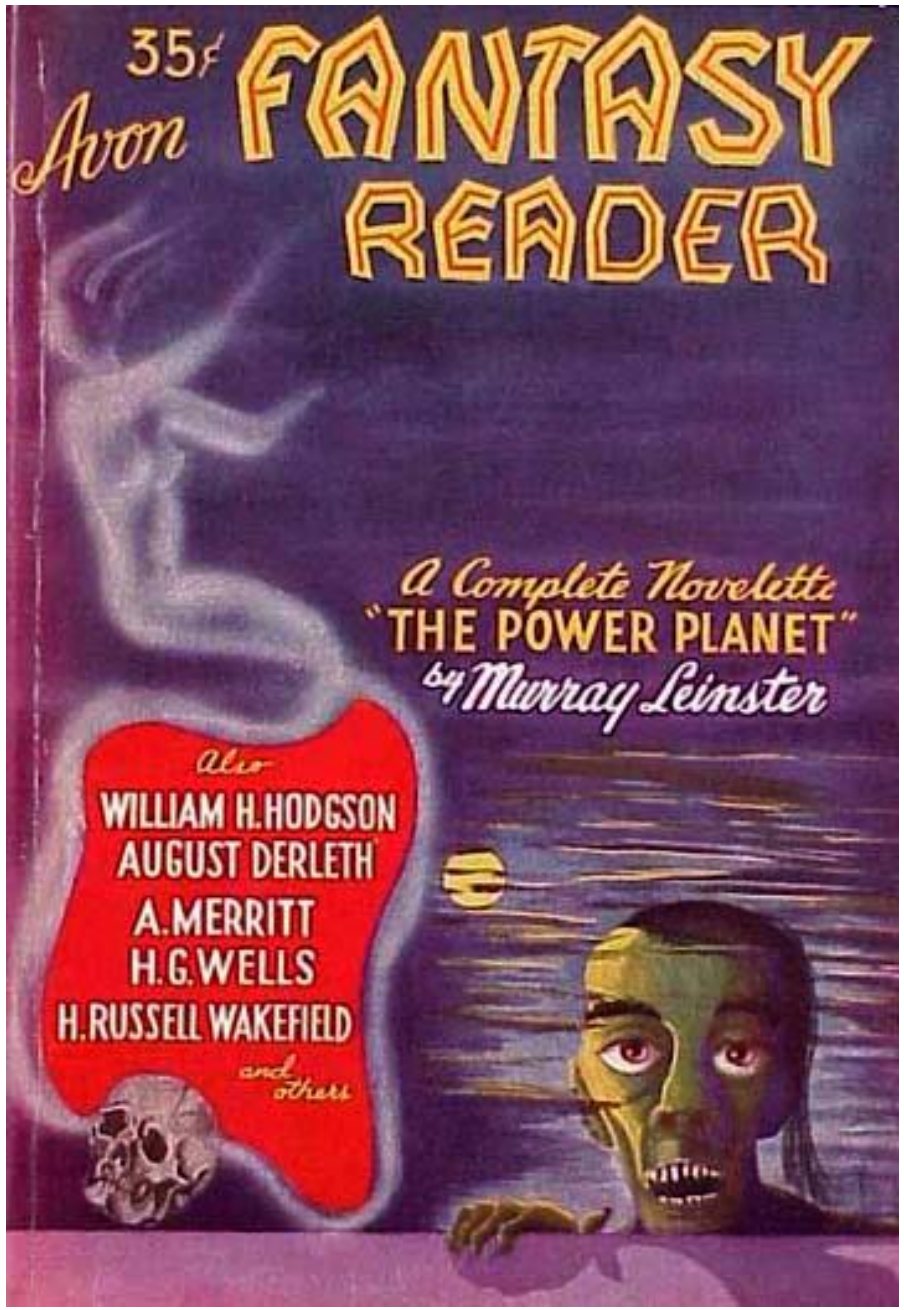

ANC
FANTASTIC
UNIVERSE
SCIENCE FICTION
NOV.
35c
UNFIT
A Short Novel—SHADOW ON THE STARS by ALGIS BUDRYS
Short stories by THEODORE R. COGSWELL • HENRY HASSE • HAL K. WELLS
ROBERT F. YOUNG • LEN GUTTRIDGE • ROBERT SHECKLEY and many others
ALL STORIES IN THIS ISSUE BRAND NEW

# Fantastic Universe

Fantastic Universe was a U.S. science fiction magazine which began publishing in the 1950s. It ran for 69 issues, from June 1953 to March 1960, under two different publishers. It was part of the explosion of science fiction magazine publishing in the 1950s in the United States, and was moderately successful, outlasting almost all of its competitors. The main editors were Leo Margulies (1954–1956) and Hans Stefan Santesson (1956–1960); under Santesson's tenure the quality declined somewhat,[1] and the magazine became known for printing much UFO-related material. A collection of stories from the magazine, edited by Santesson, appeared in 1960 from Prentice-Hall, titled The Fantastic Universe Omnibus.




A. Merritt's Fantasy Magazine was an American pulp magazine which published five issues from December 1949 to October 1950. It took its name from fantasy writer A. Merritt, who had died in 1943, and it aimed to capitalize on Merritt's popularity. It was published by Popular Publications, alternating months with Fantastic Novels, another title of theirs. It may have been edited by Mary Gnaedinger, who also edited Fantastic Novels and Famous Fantastic Mysteries. It was a companion to Famous Fantastic Mysteries, and like that magazine mostly reprinted science-fiction and fantasy classics from earlier decades.



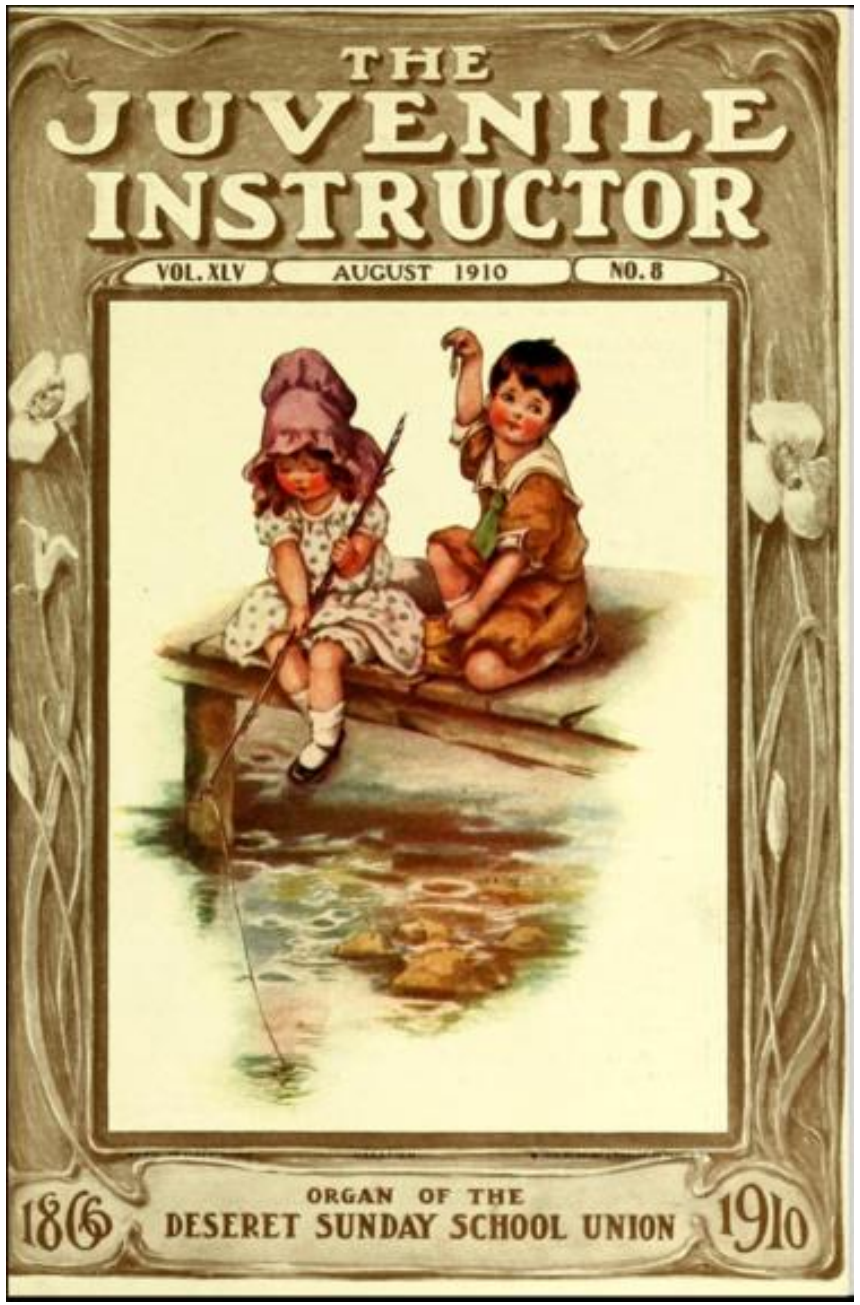

# Fantasy Reader

Avon Fantasy Reader was a digest size magazine (sometimes classed as a series of anthologies) which reprinted science fiction and fantasy literature by now well-known authors. It was edited by Donald A. Wollheim and published by Avon. The magazine had one spin off, Avon Science Fiction Reader, with which it merged on its cancellation to become Avon Science Fiction and Fantasy Reader. Avon strived to bring readers little known stories by then little recognized writers such as H. P. Lovecraft, Ray Bradbury, C. L. Moore, A. Merritt, Murray Leinster and William Hope Hodgson. Avon Fantasy Reader was published from 1946 to 1952 and had 18 issues in full.

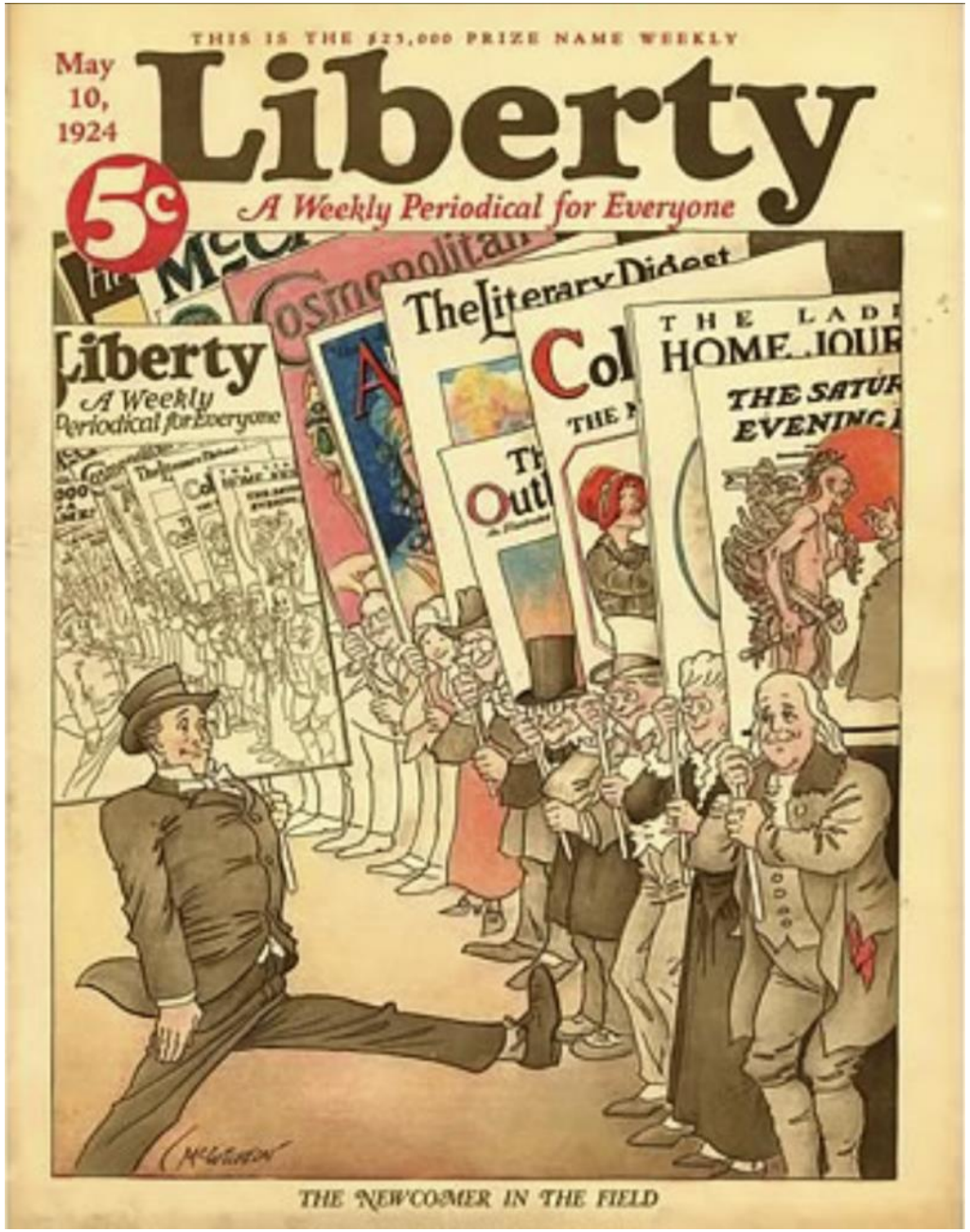
# Imagination (magazine)

Imagination was an American fantasy and science fiction magazine first published in October 1950 by Raymond Palmer's Clark Publishing Company. The magazine was sold almost immediately to Greenleaf Publishing Company, owned by William Hamling, who published and edited it from the third issue, February 1951, for the rest of the magazine's life. Hamling launched a sister magazine, Imaginative Tales, in 1954; both ceased publication at the end of 1958 in the aftermath of major changes in US magazine distribution due to the liquidation of American News Company.

The magazine was more successful than most of the numerous science fiction titles launched in the late 1940s and early 1950s, lasting a total of 63 issues.




The Juvenile Instructor was an official periodical of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) between 1901 and 1929. The magazine began publication in 1866 as a private publication but by the late 1860s served as the de facto official publication of the LDS church's auxiliary Deseret Sunday School Union. In 1929, the LDS Church replaced it with The Instructor. For much of its history, The Juvenile Instructor was owned by the Cannon family. Its first editor was George Q. Cannon, an apostle in the LDS Church. Cannon and his family continued to publish the magazine privately until January 1, 1901, when the Deseret Sunday School Union purchased the magazine and continued its publication as its official organ. Between 1901 and 1929, the magazine was considered the official publication of the church's Sunday School.



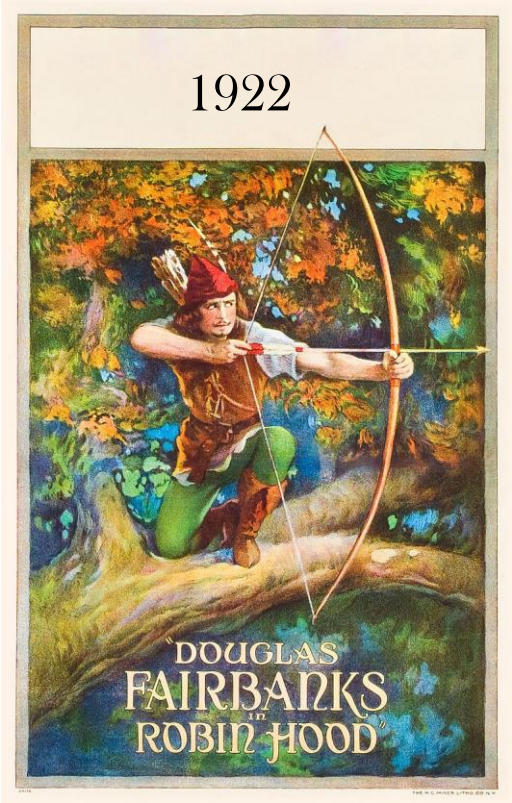

Liberty was a weekly, general-interest magazine, originally priced at five cents and subtitled, "A Weekly for Everybody." It was launched in 1924 by McCormick-Patterson, the publisher until 1931, when it was taken over by Bernarr Macfadden until 1941. At one time it was said to be "the second greatest magazine in America," ranking behind The Saturday Evening Post in circulation.[citation needed] It featured contributions from some of the biggest politicians, celebrities, authors, and artists of the 20th-century. The contents of the magazine provide a unique look into popular culture, politics, and world events through the Roaring 20s, Great Depression, World War II, and Post-War America. It ceased publication in 1950 and was revived briefly in 1971.

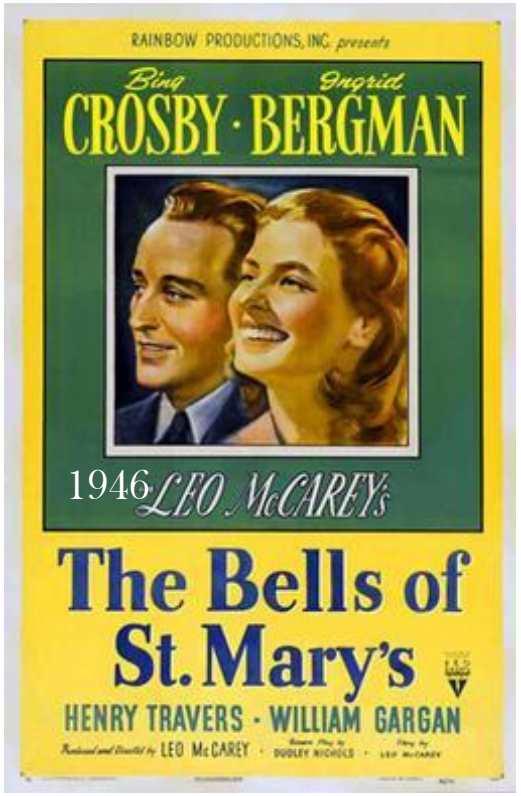
Photoplay was one of the first American film fan magazines. It was founded in 1911 in Chicago, the same year that J. Stuart Blackton founded Motion Picture Story, a magazine also directed at fans. For most of its run, Photoplay was published by Macfadden Publications. In 1921 Photoplay established what is considered the first significant annual movie award. The magazine ceased publication in 1980.

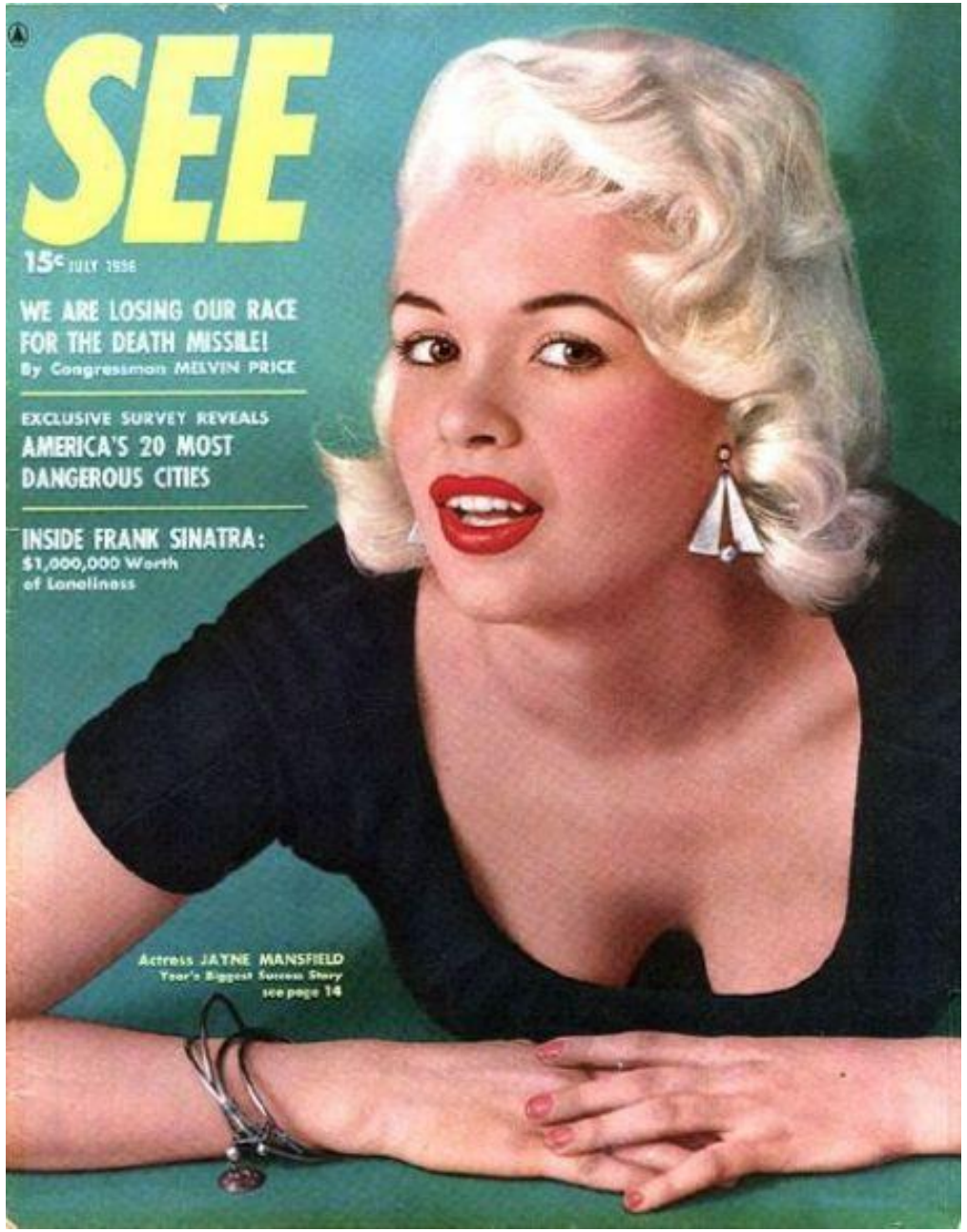
Photoplay began as a short fiction magazine concerned mostly with the plots and characters of films at the time and was used as a promotional tool for those films. In 1915, Julian Johnson and James R. Quirk became the editors (though Quirk had been vice president of the magazine since its inception), and together they created a format which would set a precedent for almost all celebrity magazines that followed. By 1918 the circulation exceeded 200,000, with the popularity of the magazine fueled by the public's increasing interest in the private lives of celebrities.

# The Photoplay Magazine Medal

In 1921 Photoplay established what is considered the first significant annual movie award, the Photoplay Magazine Medal of Honor. An actual medallion produced by Tiffany & Co., it was voted on by the readers of the magazine and given to the producer of the year's best film








See Magazine was a free alternative weekly published in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. It was published every Thursday, distributing an average of 20,849 copies each week at more than 1,250 locations including street boxes, libraries, and local retail stores.

August, 1946
Screen Guide
15 Cents
20 Cents in Canada
Betty Grable

SEE
12c IN CANADA
10¢
NOV.
PAT
STARLING
BEHIND THE NAZI
HOSTAGE MURDERS
(See Page 24)
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS
FOR VICTORY!

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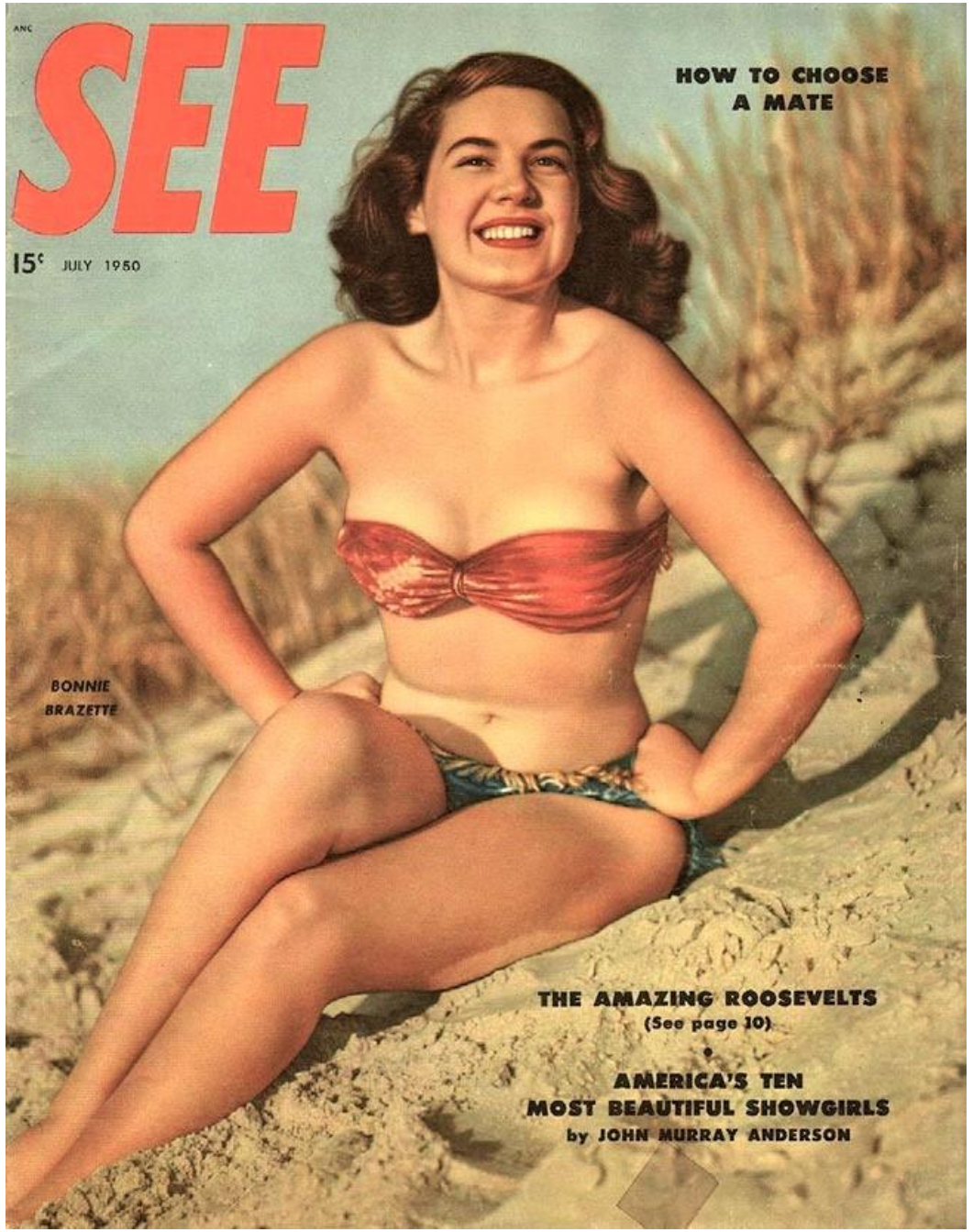
JANUARY 10¢ 12c IN CANADA
$2500.00
Prize Contest
"What Should
Be Done with
Germany?"
(See page 31)
JEANNE JOHNSON
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS
FOR VICTORY!

SEE
15¢ MAR. 1948
JANE RUSSELL
WILL FARBEN WAR CRIMINALS GO FREE?
by HOWARD WATSON AMBRUSTER
ARE WE LOSING FREE INDIA'S FRIENDSHIP?
by PEARL S. BUCK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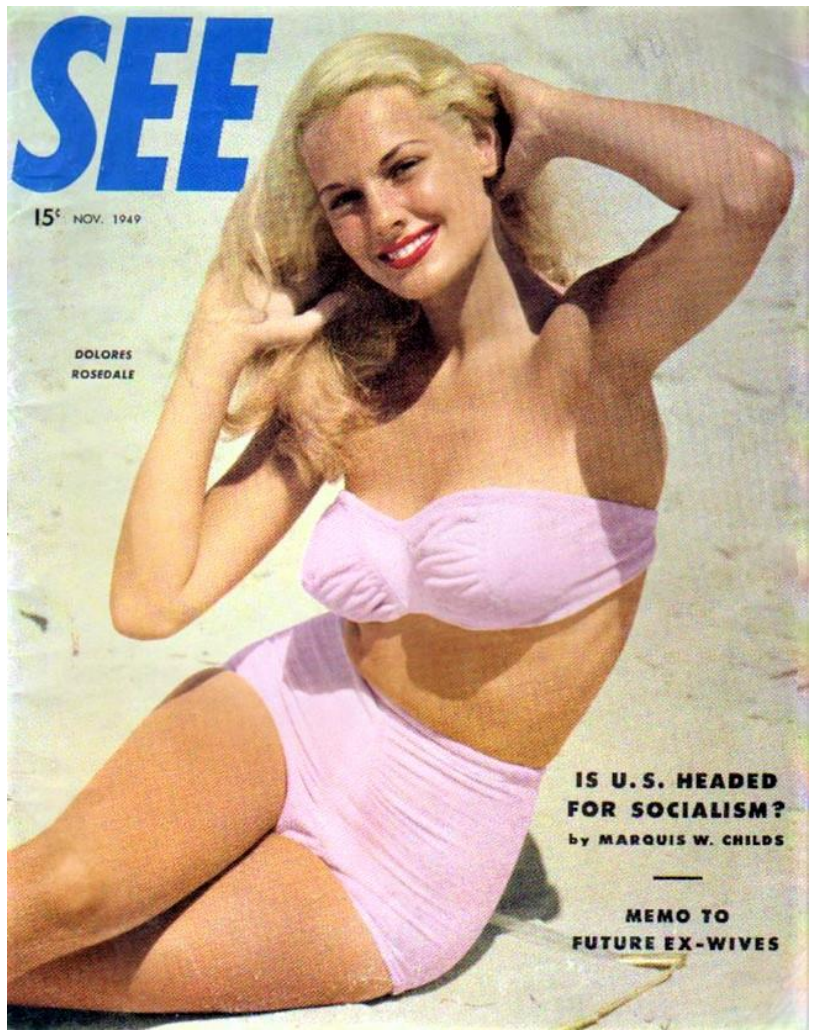
15¢ JULY 1950
HOW TO CHOOSE A MATE
BONNIE BRAZETTE
THE AMAZING ROOSEVELTS
(See page 10)
AMERICA'S TEN MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOWGIRLS
by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

SEE
15¢ MAR. 1949
ANN CONVERSE
(page 38)
JAPAN'S GEISHAS ABANDON PRE-WAR TECHNIQUES
by LUCY HERNDON CROCKETT
RUSSIA NEED NOT RISK WAR
by MARTIN EBON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15¢ NOV. 1949
DOLORES ROSEDALE
IS U.S. HEADED FOR SOCIALISM?
by MARQUIS W. CHILDS
MEMO TO FUTURE EX-WIVES

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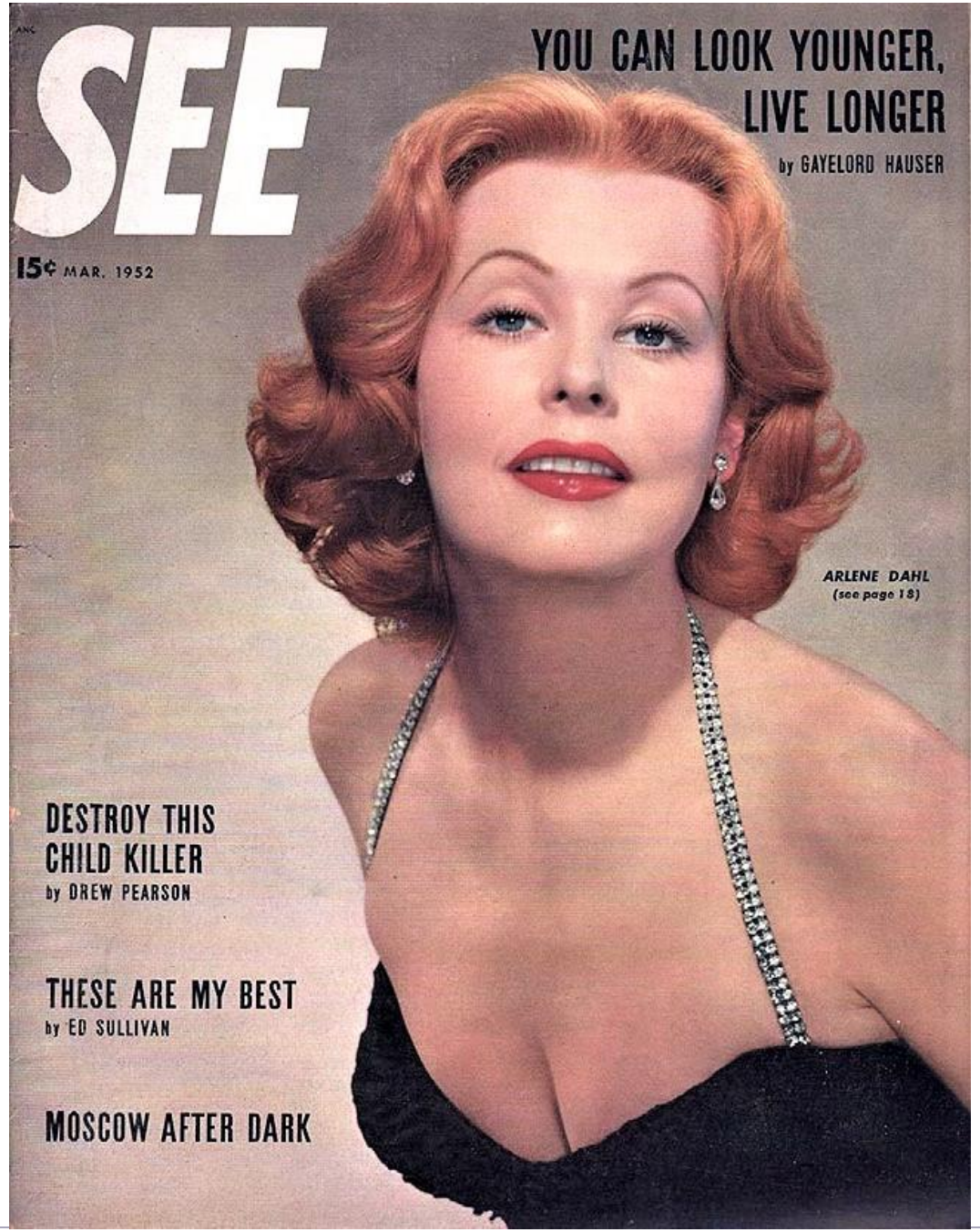
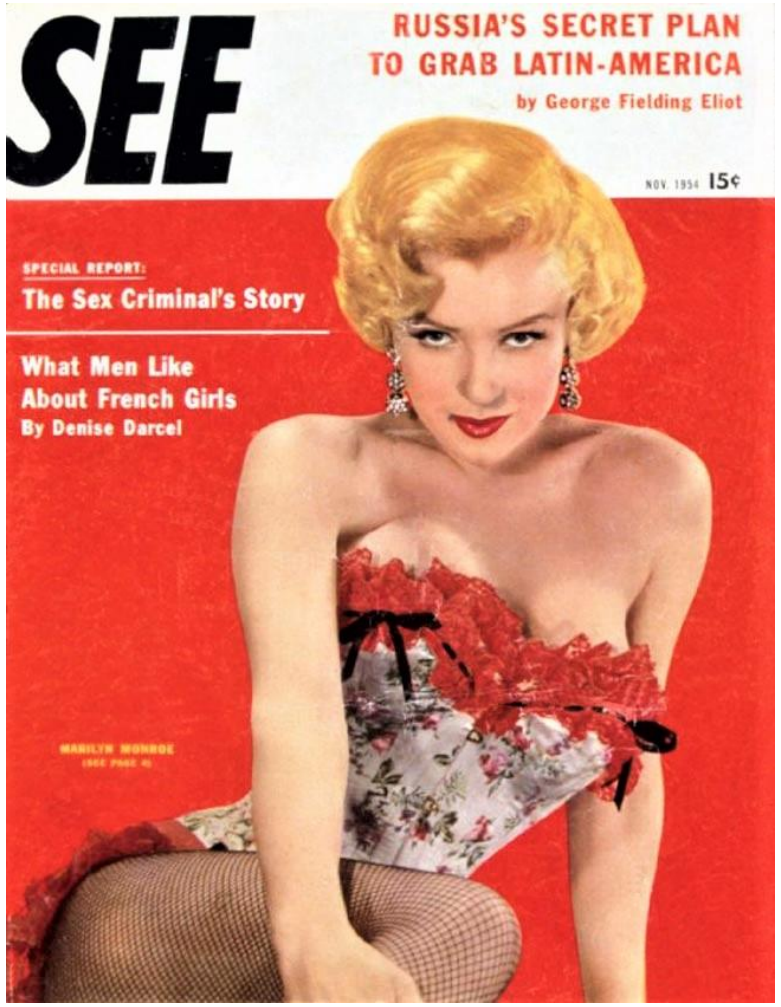
15¢ JAN. 1950
MARY COLLINS
WILL THERE ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND?
by CECIL BROWN
CAN PSYCHIATRY PREVENT CRIME?
by EDWIN J. LUKAS


SEE
YOU CAN LOOK YOUNGER, LIVE LONGER
by GAYELORD HAUSER
15¢ MAR. 1952
ARLENE DAHL
(see page 18)
DESTROY THIS CHILD KILLER
by DREW PEARSON
THESE ARE MY BEST
by ED SULLIVAN
MOSCOW AFTER DARK

SEE
WE'LL CLEAN UP NEW YORK!
by Robert F. Wagner, Jr. MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY
15¢ MAY 1954
Are We Sex Hypocrites?
EDDIE FISHER'S OWN STORY
by Eddie Fisher
AVA GARDNER

SEE
IS SOVIET RUSSIA COLLAPSING?
by Eugene Lyons
15¢ NOV. 1953
MARILYN MONROE
The Truth About Big-City Vice Girls
by JOHN M. MURTAGH
Chief Magistrate of the City of New York
My Toughest Fight
by JOE LOUIS
How to Become a Celebrity
by SHERMAN BILLINGSLEY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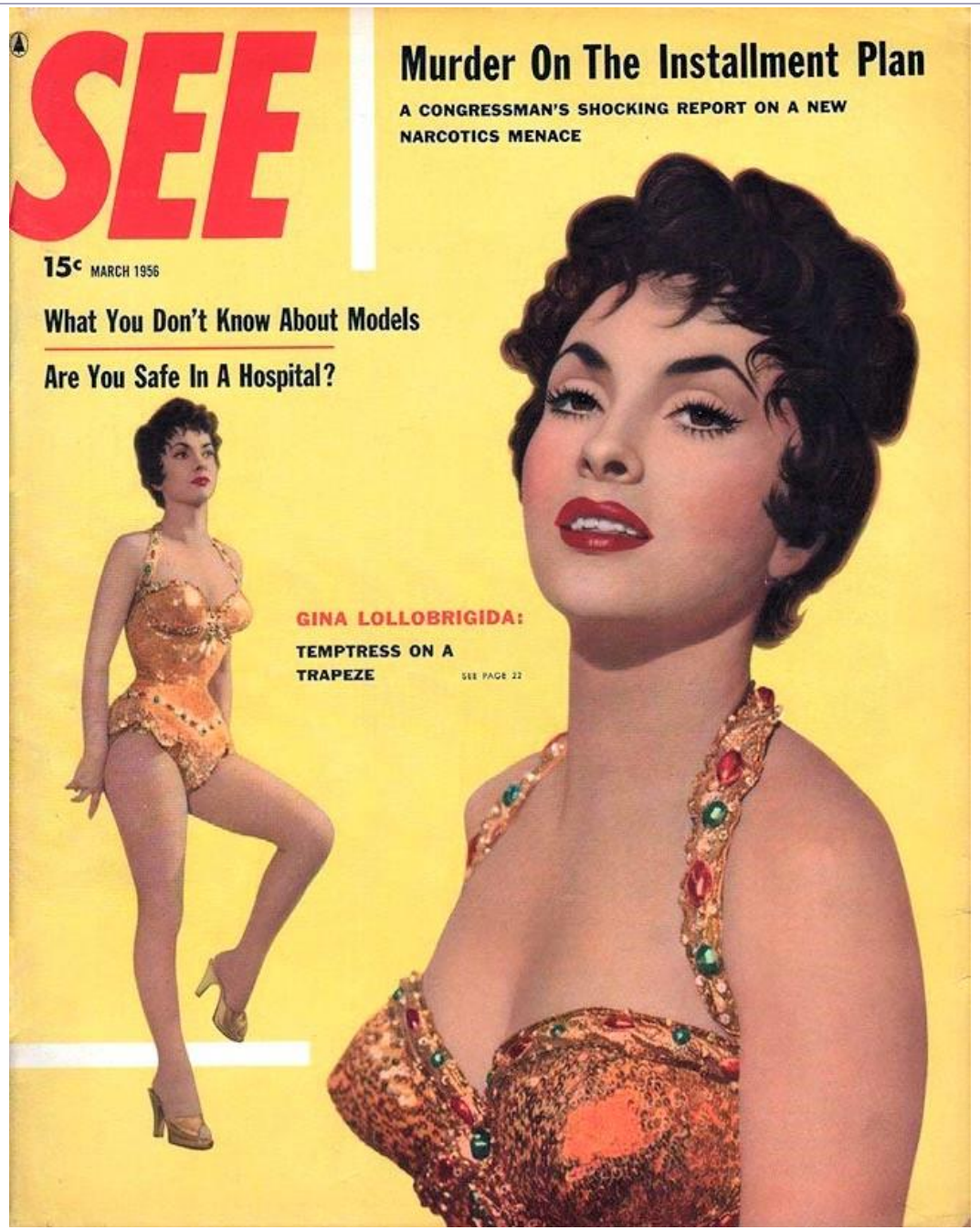
RUSSIA'S SECRET PLAN TO GRAB LATIN-AMERICA
by George Fielding Eliot
NOV. 1954 15¢
SPECIAL REPORT:
The Sex Criminal's Story
What Men Like About French Girls
By Denise Darcel
MARILYN MONROE

SEE
HOW YOU CAN SURVIVE WORLD WAR III
15¢ JULY 1955
Sophia Loren, Italy's New Pin-up Sensation
The Prison For Murderers Only
Will Negroes Dominate Baseball?
MARILYN MONROE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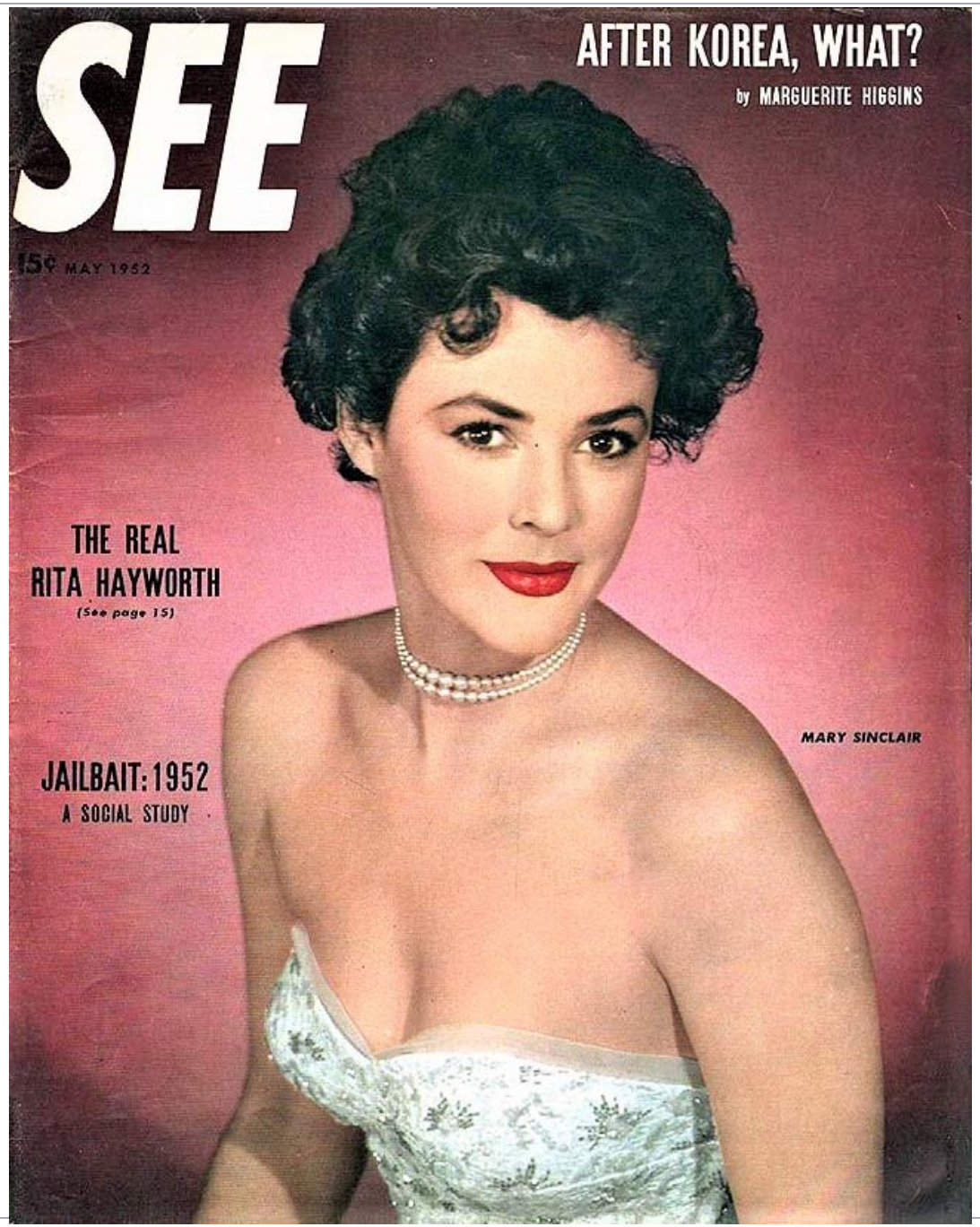
Murder On The Installment Plan
A CONGRESSMAN'S SHOCKING REPORT ON A NEW NARCOTICS MENACE
15c MARCH 1956
What You Don't Know About Models
Are You Safe In A Hospital?
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA:
TEMPTRESS ON A TRAPEZE
SEE PAGE 22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AFTER KOREA, WHAT?
by MARGUERITE HIGGINS
15c MAY 1952
THE REAL RITA HAYWORTH
(See page 15)
MARY SINCLAIR
JAILBAIT: 1952
A SOCIAL STUDY

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15¢ JULY 1952
HOW TO ELECT A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT
by Harold E. Stassen
MARILYN MONROE
TERROR IN THE MIDDLE EAST
by John Roy Carlson
INGRID BERGMAN TODAY
THE TRUTH ABOUT AIR CRASHES
by Senator Owen Brewster

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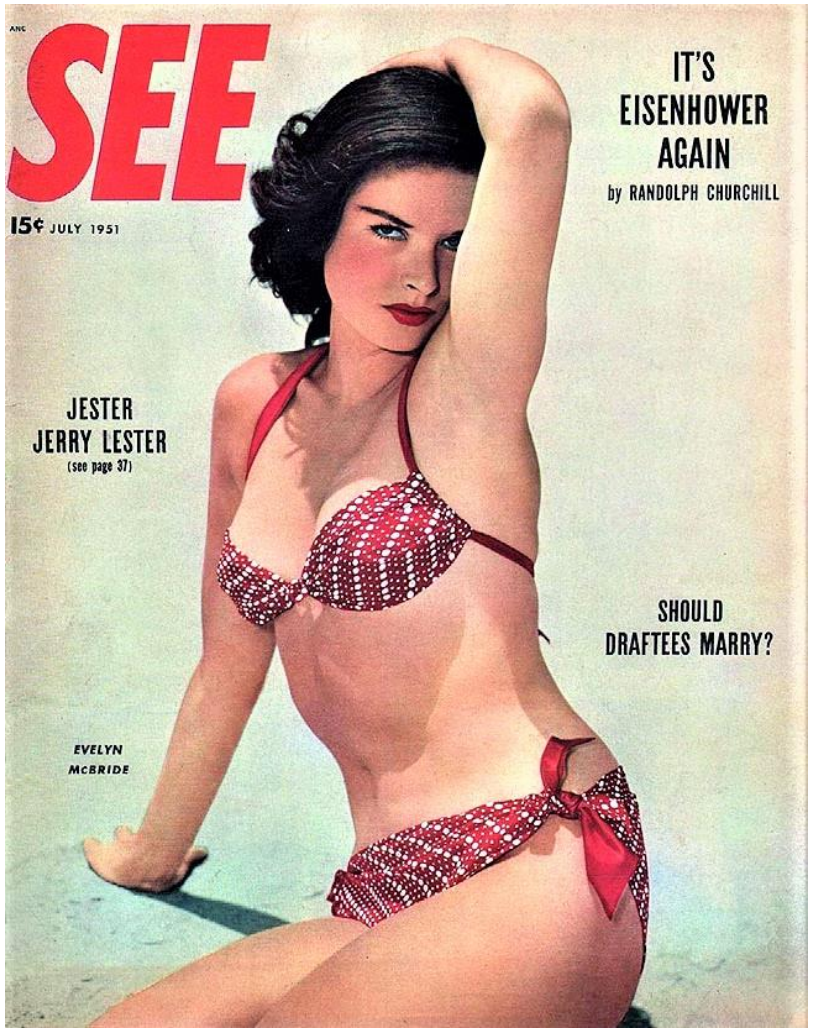
15¢ NOV. 1952
by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
The U.N. – or else!
THE DEATH OF STALIN
FOOTBALL PREVIEW
AMERICA'S 10 TOP DANCERS
by Ray Bolger
JANE RUSSELL
(SEE PAGE 6)

SEE
15¢ MAR. 1953
YOU CAN BE HEALTHIER AND HAPPIER
by Gayelord Hauser
I SPIED FOR STALIN
by Nora Murray
AMERICA'S SIX MOST GLAMOROUS GIRLS
by Earl Wilson
BASKETBALL'S HOUDINI
RITA HAYWORTH
(SEE PAGE 46)

SEE
15¢ MAY 1950
GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES
See page 34
PHYLLIS HUNT
GERMANY IS MARCHING AGAIN
by WILLIAM L. SHIRER
HOW IMMORAL ARE AMERICAN WOMEN?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by RANDOLPH CHURCHILL
JESTER JERRY LESTER
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SHOULD DRAFTEES MARRY?

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(See page 36)

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by JOHANNES STEEL
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A FAWCETT PUBLICATION
MOTION PICTURE
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in "Spring Parade"
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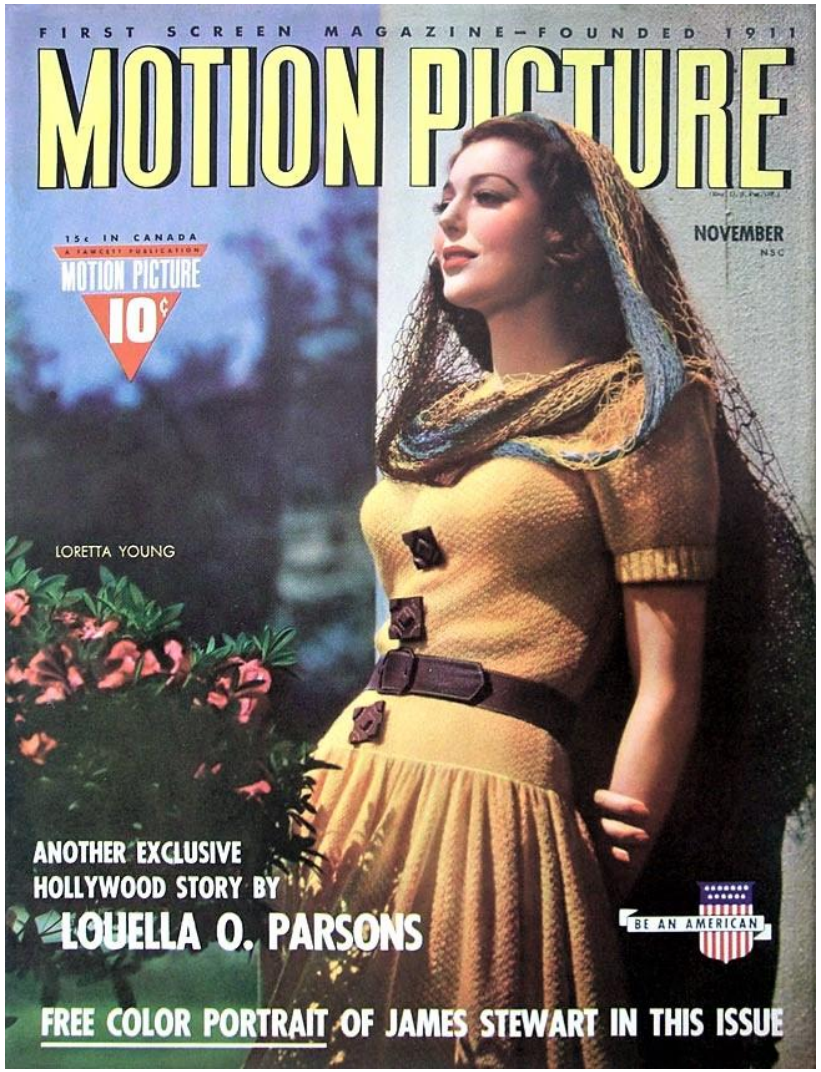
BETTE DAVIS
IN THIS ISSUE
HOLLYWOOD'S GREAT GLAMOR GIRLS
ANOTHER EXCLUSIVE STORY BY LOUELLA O. PARSONS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HOLLYWOOD STORY BY
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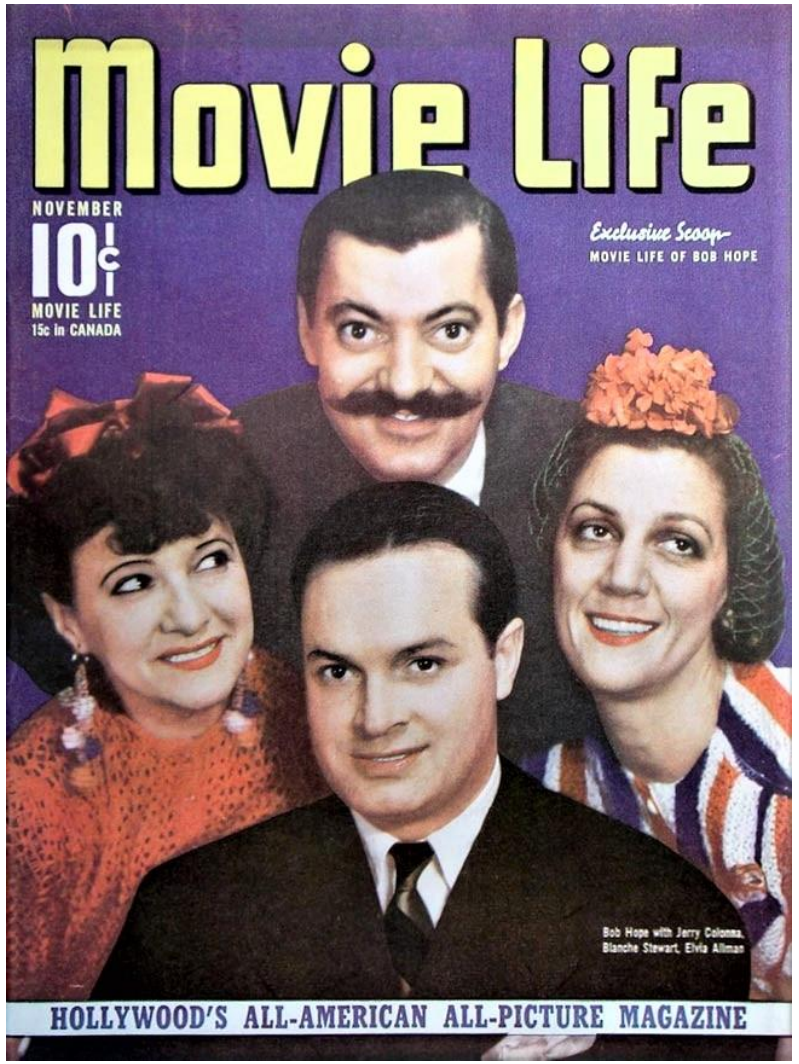
BE AN AMERICAN
FREE COLOR PORTRAIT OF JAMES STEWART IN THIS ISSUE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Bob Hope with Jerry Colonna,
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Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable
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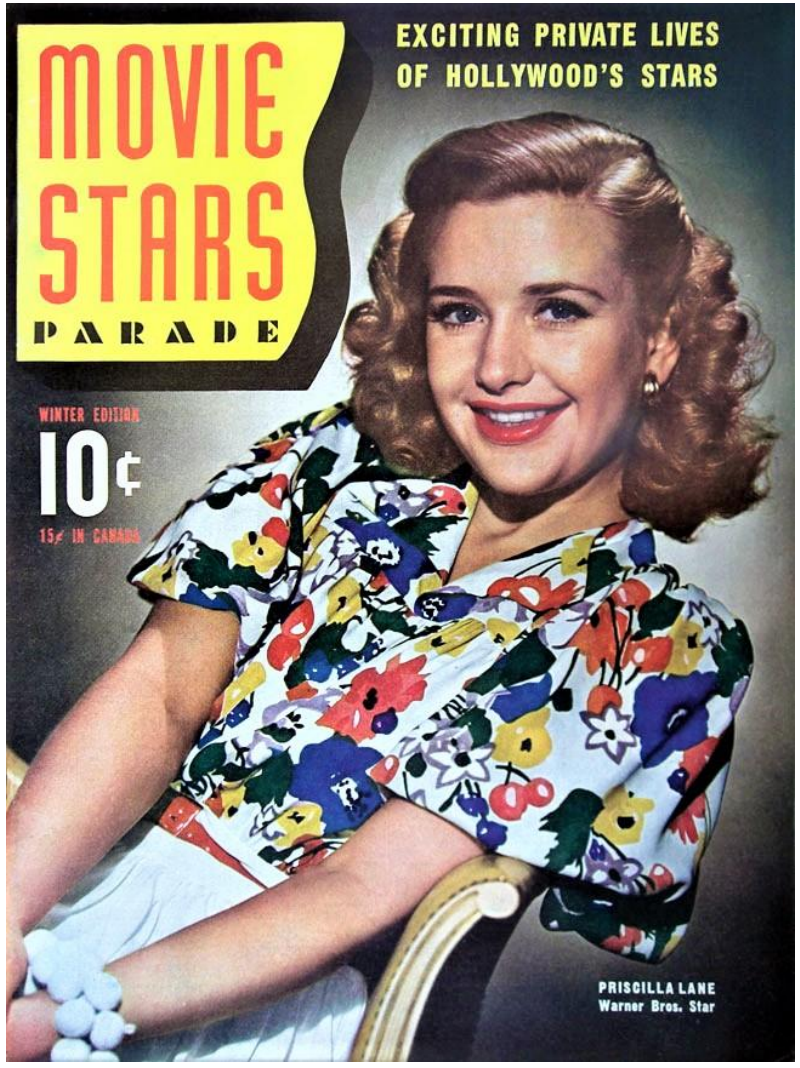
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OF HOLLYWOOD'S STARS
WINTER EDITION
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Warner Bros. Star

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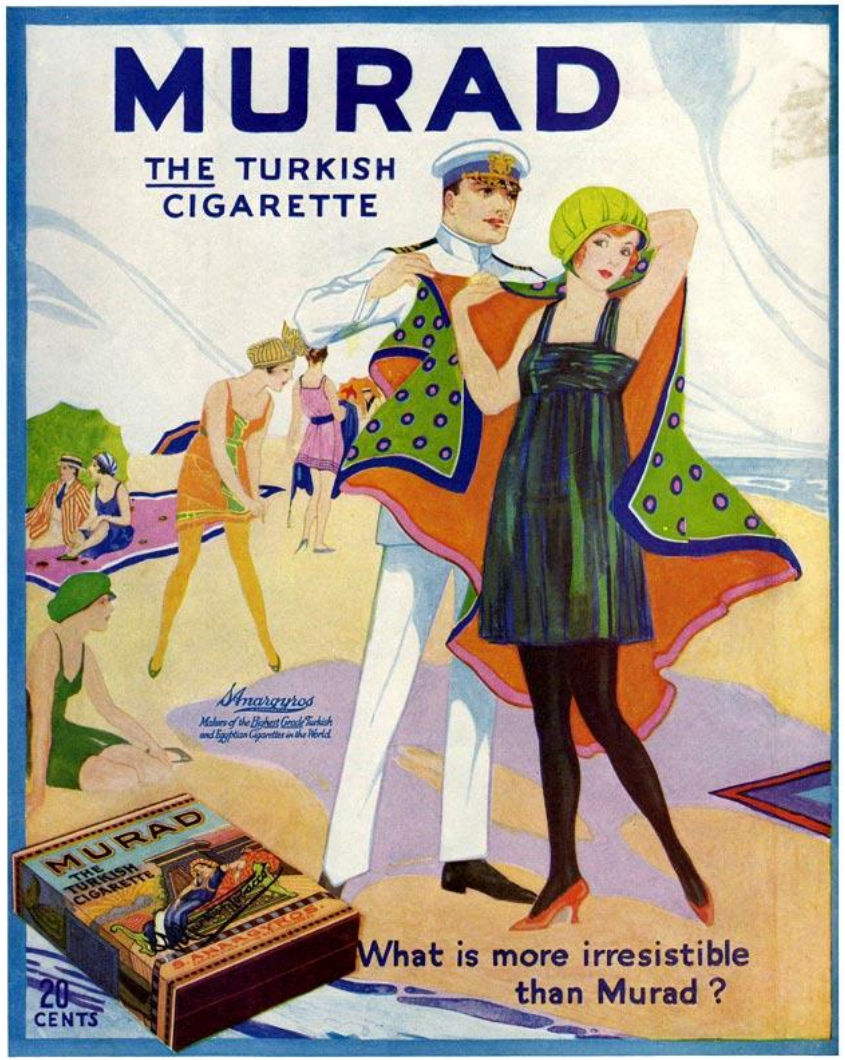
CITY FOR CONQUEST starring JAMES CAGNEY, ANN SHERIDAN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THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
Amaraphos
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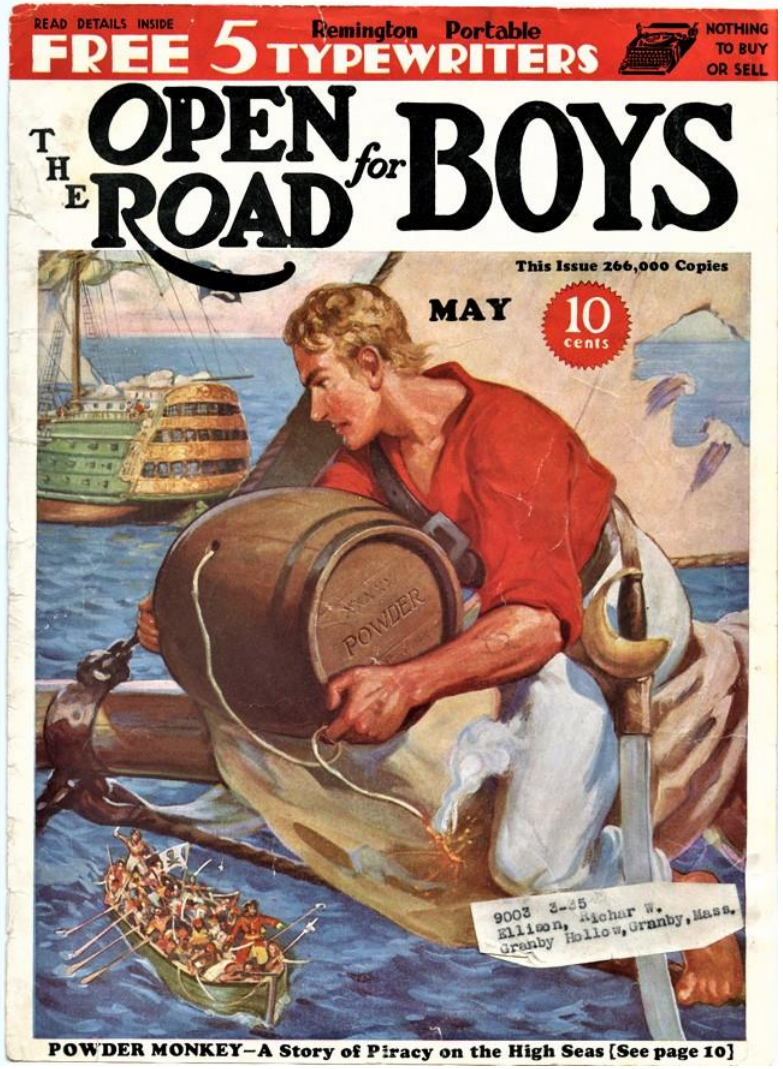
What is more irresistible than Murad ?
20 CENTS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THE OPEN ROAD for BOYS
This Issue 266,000 Copies
MAY
10 cents
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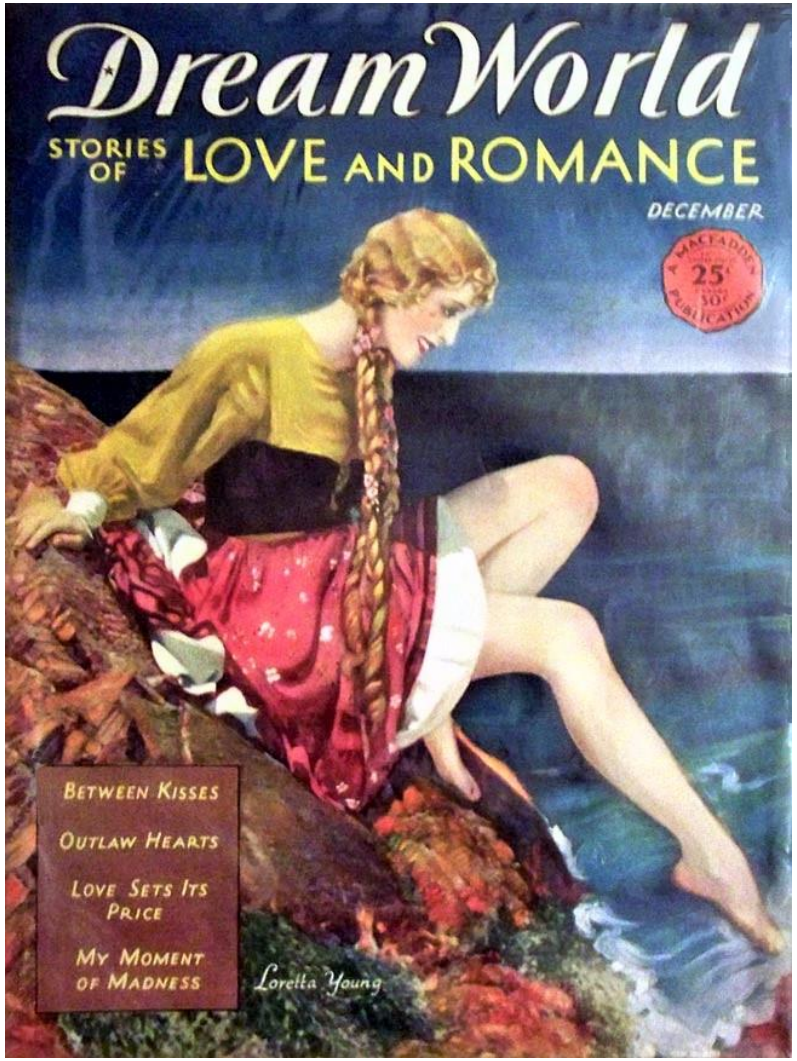
9003 3-65
Ellison, Richar W.
Granby Hollow, Granby, Mass.
POWDER MONKEY—A Story of Piracy on the High Seas [See page 10]

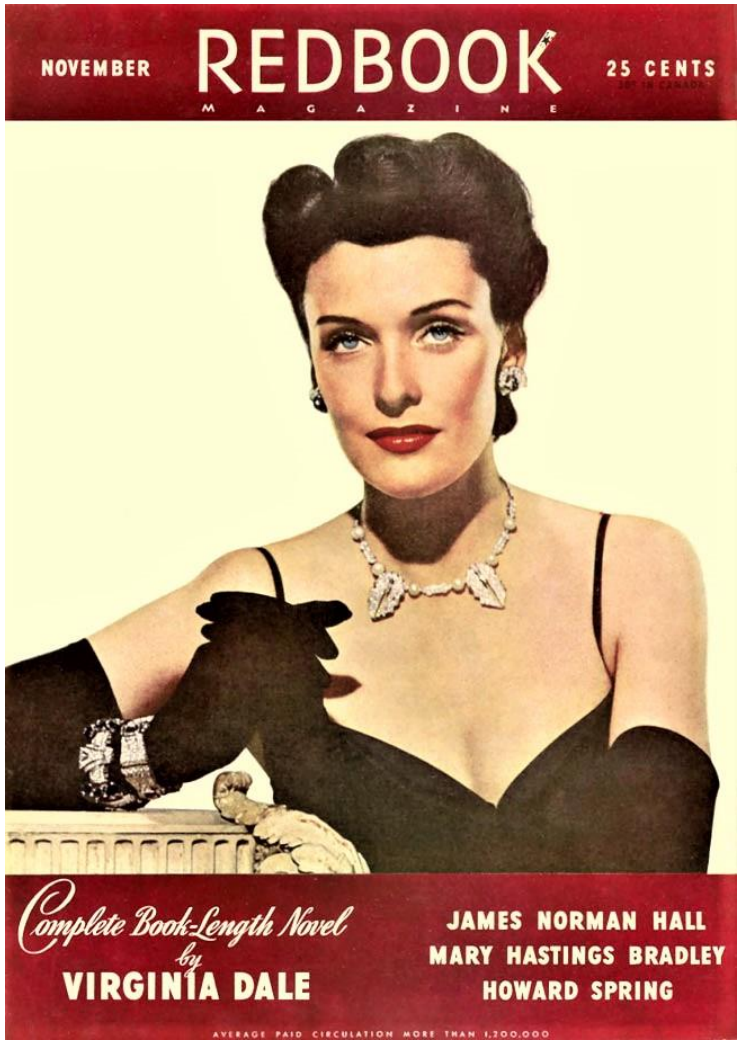
Glamour Photography
TRADEMARK REGISTERED, U. S. PATENT OFFICE
PRICE 50c
SUMMER 1957
THE GLAMOUR STUDIO ON WHEELS
U.S. 66
the great cross-country
GIRL HUNT


DreamWorld
STORIES OF LOVE AND ROMANCE
DECEMBER
25¢
Between Kisses
Outlaw Hearts
Love Sets Its Price
My Moment of Madness
Loretta Young

Escapade
NOVEMBER, 1956
50 CENTS
In This Issue:
DO BLONDES REALLY PREFER GENTLEMEN?
A PARISIAN INTERLUDE

LAFF
The Humorous Picture Magazine
10¢ DECEMBER
SOCIETY LIFTS ITS SKIRTS SEE PAGE 11
STRIP TEASE GIRL SEE PAGE 15
DANCER MAKES A ROOSEVELT SEE PAGE 5
Betty Brown and Marjorie Woodworth, University of Southern California majorettes.
John Barrymore gets Plastered— See Page 30

LAFF
The Humorous Picture Magazine
SEPTEMBER
10¢
STRIP TEASE DIVE
SHOW GIRL OF THE MONTH
BROADWAY LAFFS
HOW TO EAT SPAGHETTI
HIGH SCHOOL BATHING
Susanne Austin can, can she not? She can have the cover of LAFF MAGAZINE any old time.
A MURRAY KORMAN PHOTO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MAGAZINE
25 CENTS
Complete Book-Length Novel by VIRGINIA DALE
JAMES NORMAN HALL
MARY HASTINGS BRADLEY
HOWARD SPRING
AVERAGE PAID CIRCULATION MORE THAN 1,200,000

May, 1946
Screen Guide
Tenth Anniversary Issue
15 Cents
20 Cents in Canada
Rita Hayworth

SEE
LET'S CLEAN UP AMERICA
by SENATOR CHARLES W. TOBEY
COMMUNISTS ARE MADE – NOT BORN
by LOUIS BUDENZ
15¢ JAN. 1952
DAGMAR'S DIET
(See page 16)
MODELS ARE MY BUSINESS
by HARRY CONOVER
MISS SEE OF 1952
ELAINE STEWART
(See page 24)

ADVANCE FASHION NUMBER
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
SEPTEMBER 1912
FIFTEEN CENTS
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

**Models posing for a magazine cover, 2008**

Ruth Harriet Louise (born Ruth Goldstein, January 13, 1903 – October 12, 1940) was an American professional photographer, the first woman photographer active in Hollywood; she ran Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's portrait studio from 1925 to 1930.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glamour_photography#/media/File:Deal_No_Deal_2008.jpg

# Magazine and posters

MANHATTAN COCKTAIL
Directed by DOROTHY ARZNER
Story by ERNEST VAJDA
Screen Play by ETHEL DOHERTY
WITH NANCY CARROLL RICHARD ARLEN and PAUL LUKAS
a Paramount Picture

Stories of Life, Love and
Adventure
15 Cents
MARCH
1916
"PARADISE BEND"
A Gripping Tale of the West by
William Patterson White
"THE SECRET OF CAPRICE"
A Complete Novel by
Henry M. Neely
Each One a Headliner!
Robert V. Carr
Thomas Addison
Donald Francis McGrew
Stephen Allen Reynolds
Edward S. Pilsworth
J. Frank Davis
J. Allan Dunn

Stories of Life, Love and
Adventure
MAY
1916
15¢
"THE SIGNAL FIRE"
A Complete Novel
J. U. Giesy
"THE IRON FACTOR"
A Novelette
of the North
Kathrene and
Robert Pinkerton
Strong Short Stories
George L. Catton
Wilbur Hall
Chas. J. Sullivan
Gen B. J. Viljoen
E E. Harriman
Chas. Brown Jr.
W.A. Macdonald
Hays Bell
Harold Titus
A
Western
Serial

Stories of Life, Love and
JUNE
1916
Adventure
15 Cents
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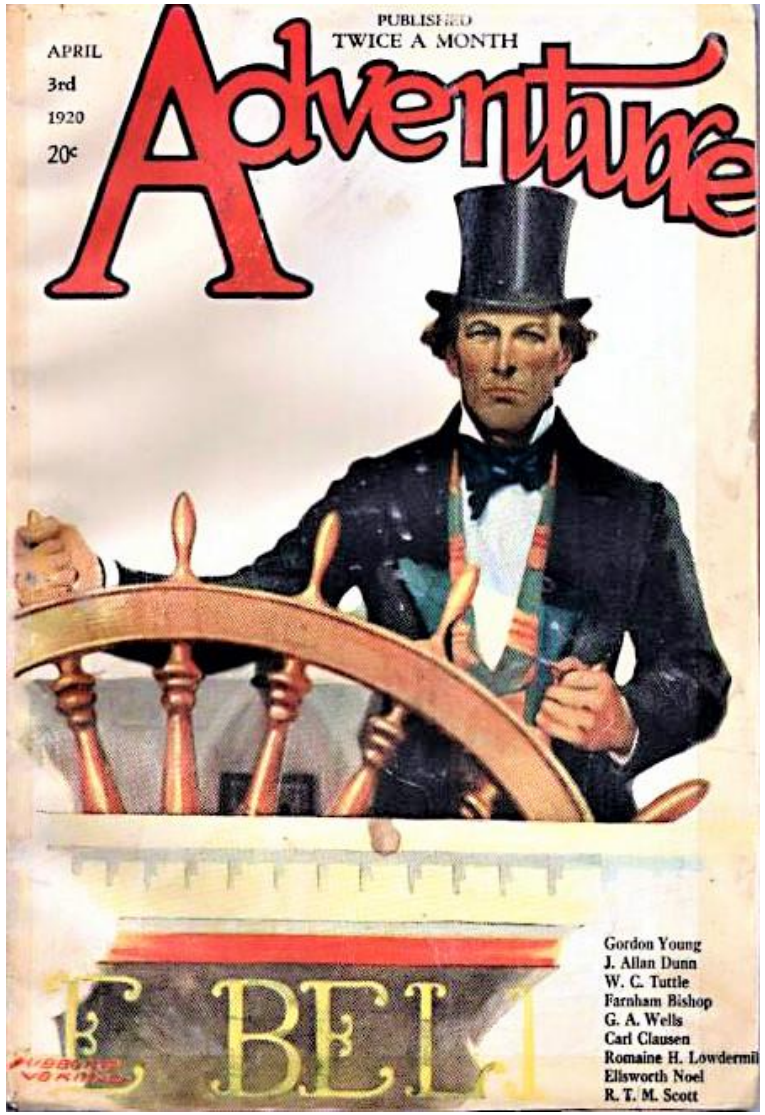
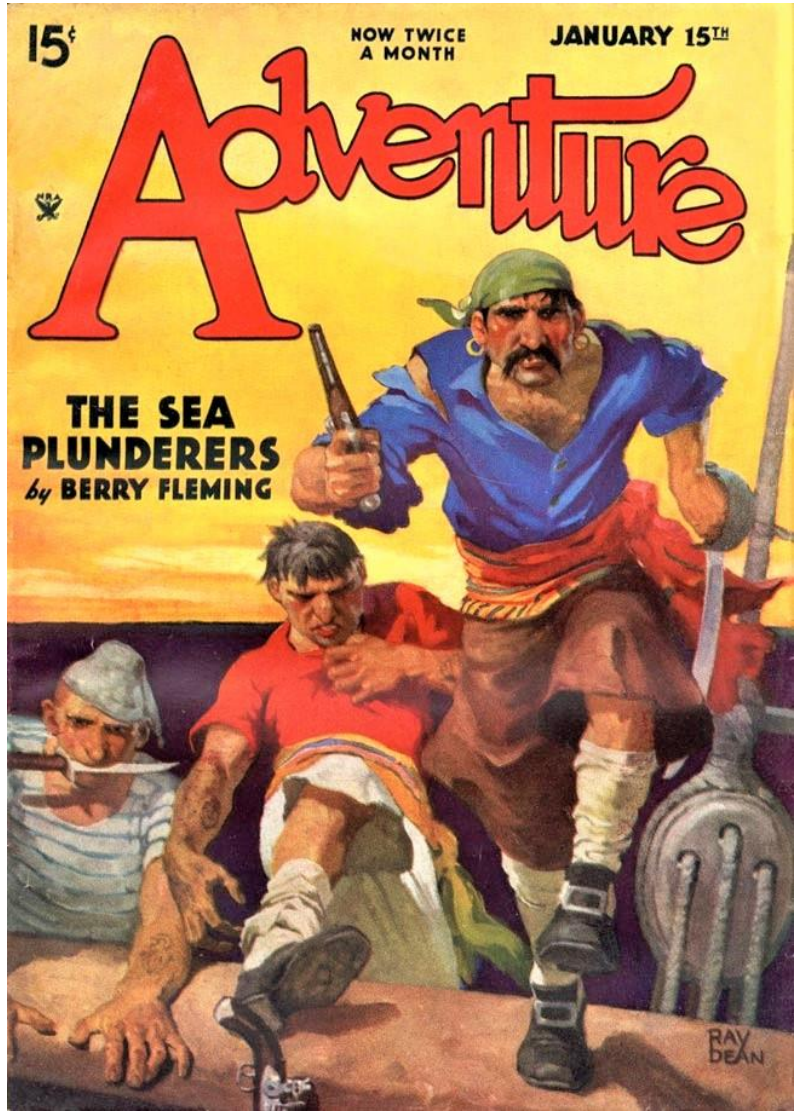
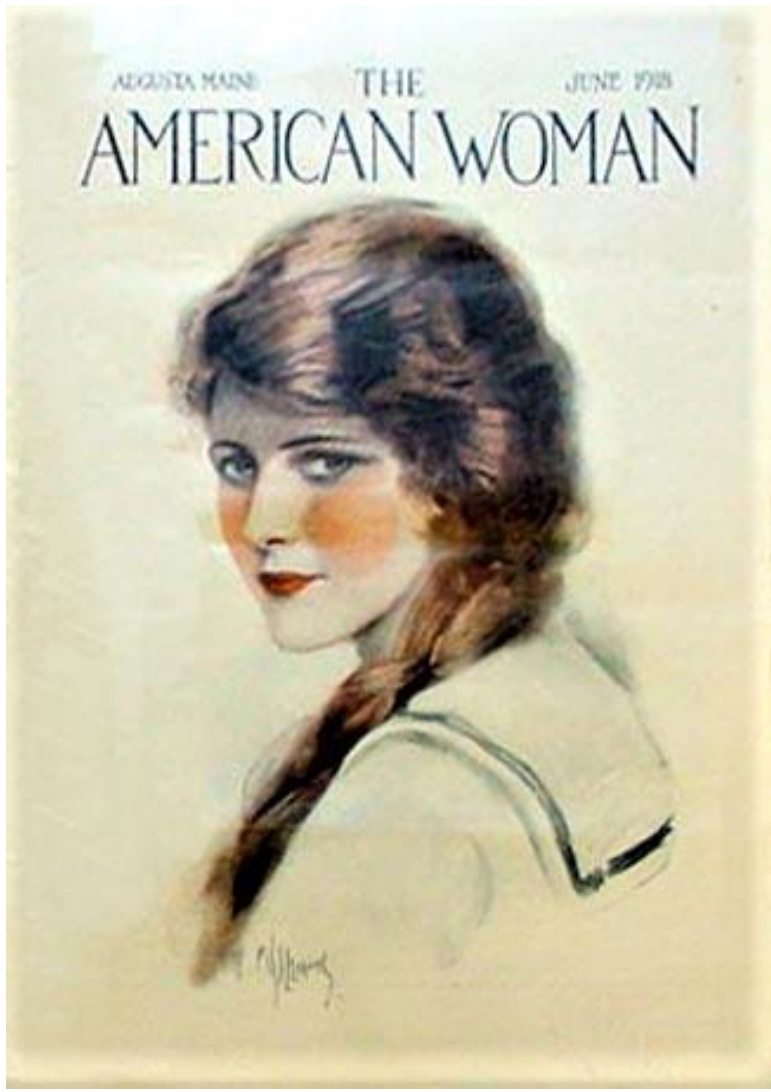
Novelette
by Dr J.J. Cochrane
A Powerful Tale
of the
Lumber Camps
by Harry Owen
Sam'l Alexander White
Hugh S. Fullerton
Rob't J. Pearsall
Wm Dudley Pelley
and Others


PUBLISHED
TWICE A MONTH
APRIL
3rd
1920
20¢
Adventure
Gordon Young
J. Allan Dunn
W. C. Tuttle
Farnham Bishop
G. A. Wells
Carl Clausen
Romaine H. Lowdermil
Ellsworth Noel
R. T. M. Scott


15¢
NOW TWICE
A MONTH
JANUARY 15TH
Adventure
THE SEA
PLUNDERERS
by BERRY FLEMING
RAY DEAN

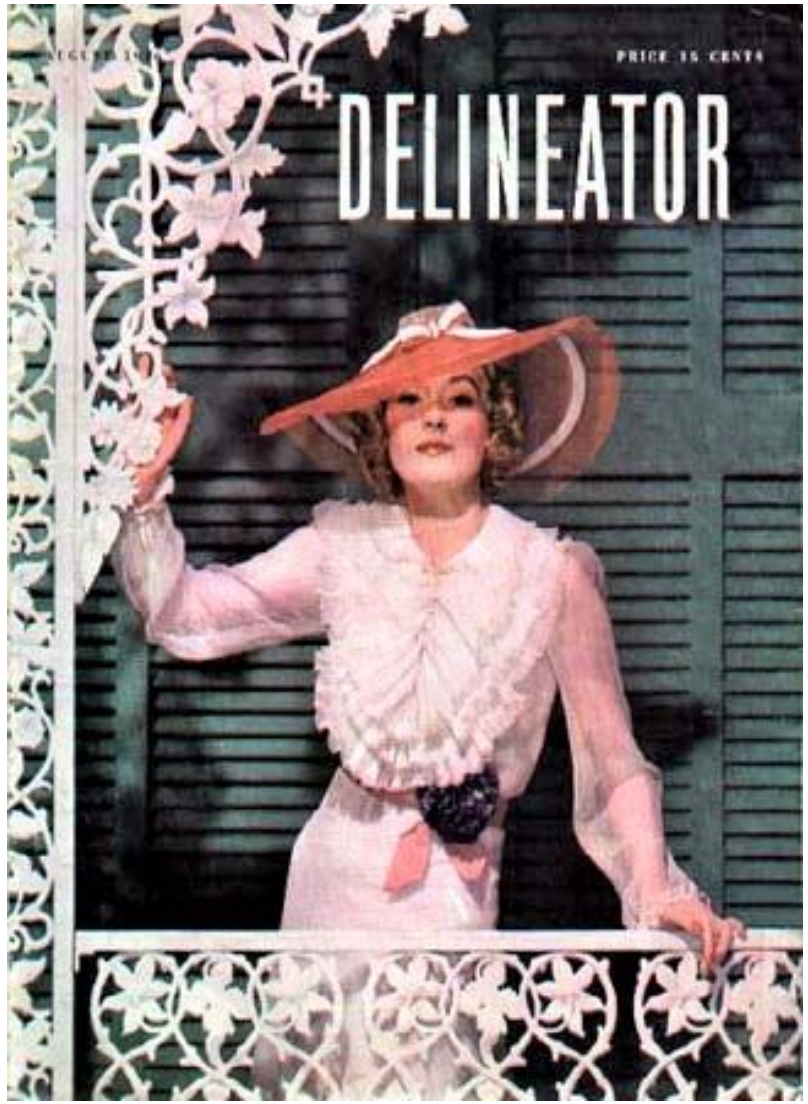
THE
Modern Priscilla
August 1917
15 Cents

The American Magazine
25¢
June
Booth Tarkington
Alice Duer Miller
Ralph Connor
Einstein
Rafael Sabatini
Beginning —
SCATTERGOOD'S Ad
© THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY


AUGUSTA MAINE
THE
JUNE 1918
AMERICAN WOMAN

JUDGE
LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER HUMOROUS WEEKLY IN THE WORLD
SEPTEMBER 26, 1925
PRICE 15 CENTS
Ruth
SHOWING TO WHAT LENGTHS GIRLS WILL GO

The Delineator
NOVEMBER
1917
15 cents a copy
$1.50 a year
Two dollars a year in Canada
SMART SIMPLICITY
Is the New Elegance in Dress
Be in the Mode and Make
Your Own Simple Clothes
The BUTTERICK
Publishing Company
New York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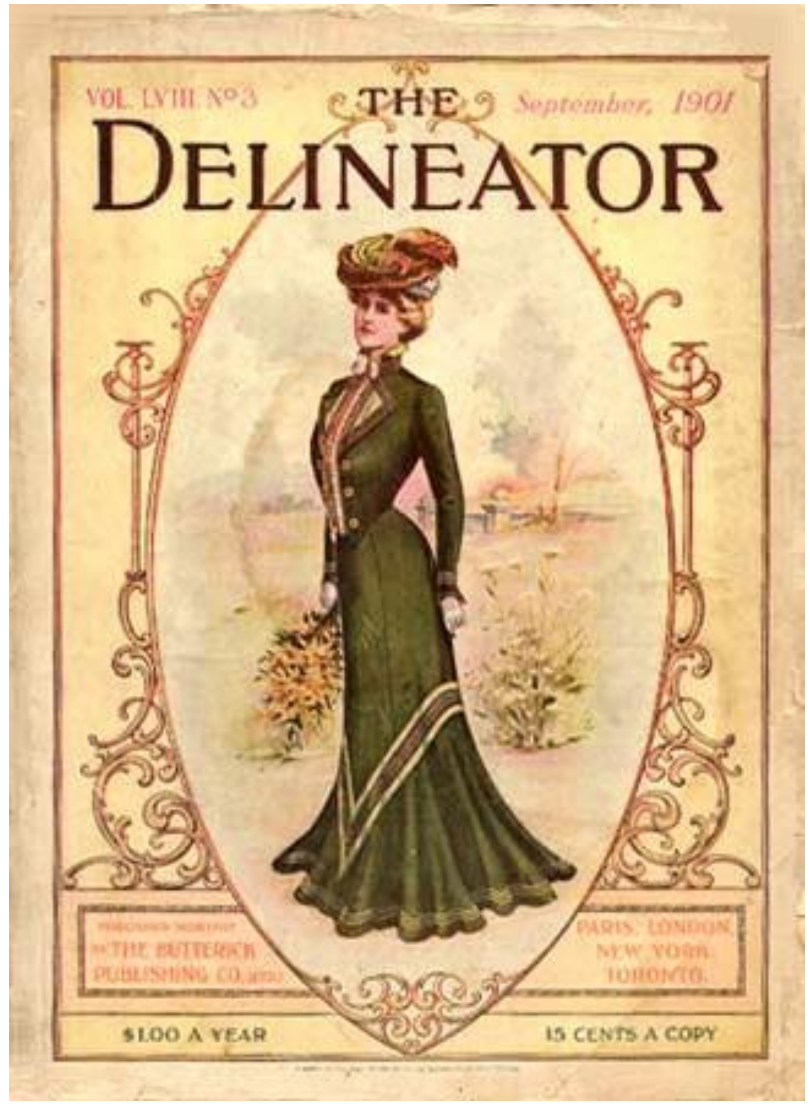
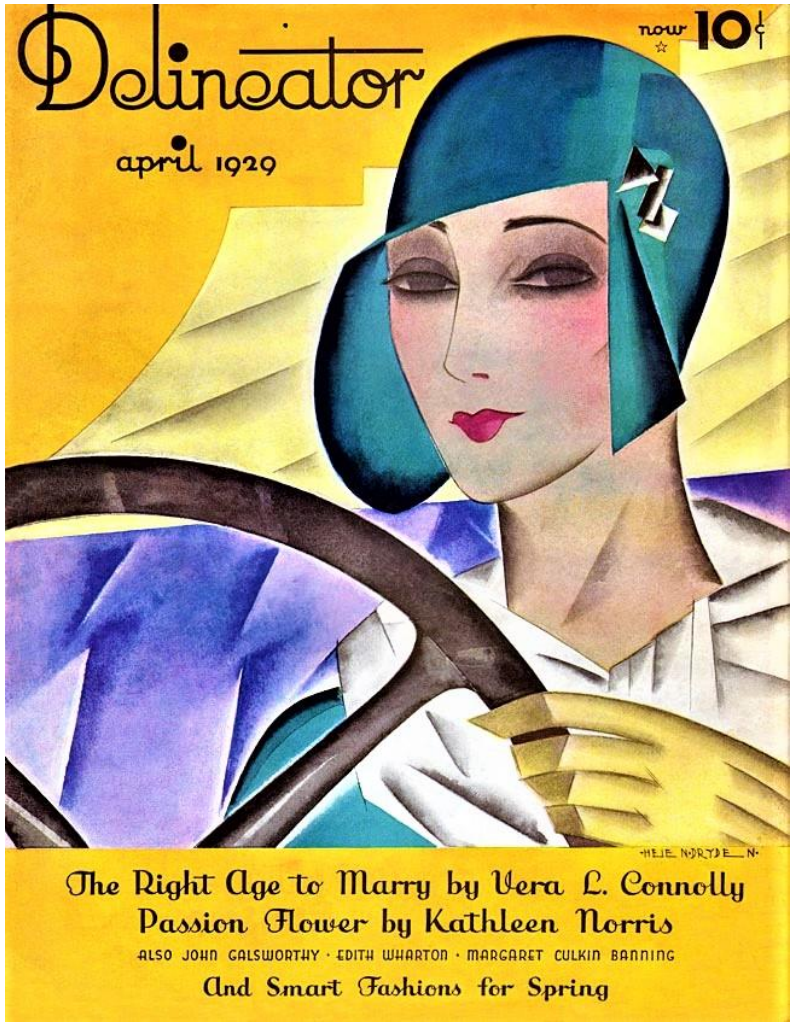
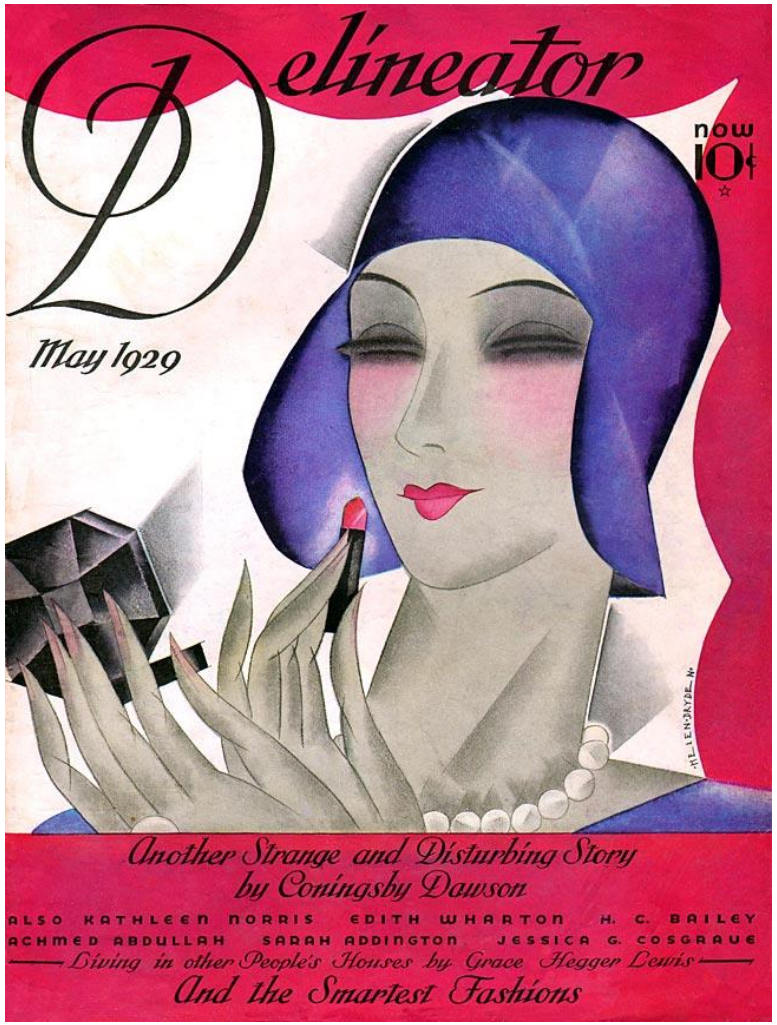
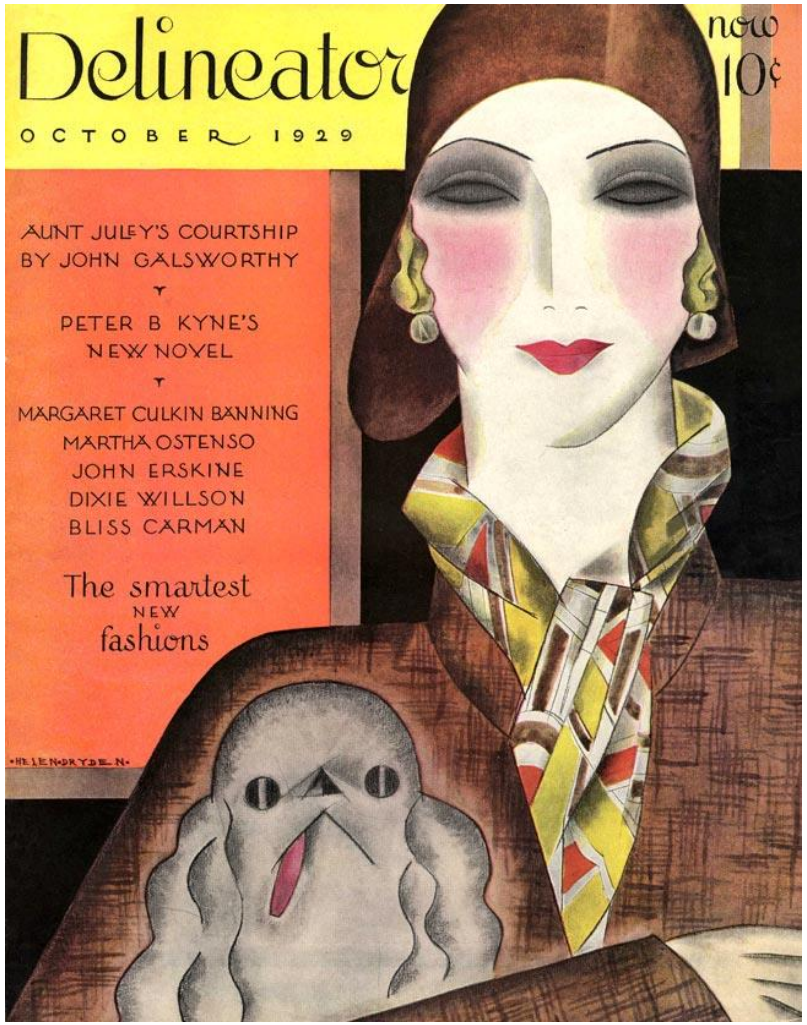

VOL. LVIII. No 3
THE
September, 1901
DELINEATOR
PARIS, LONDON
NEW YORK
TORONTO.
$1.00 A YEAR
15 CENTS A COPY


Delineator
now 10¢
april 1929
HELEN DRYDEN
The Right Age to Marry by Vera L. Connolly
Passion Flower by Kathleen Norris
ALSO JOHN GALSWORTHY · EDITH WHARTON · MARGARET CULKIN BANNING
And Smart Fashions for Spring


Delineator
now 10¢
May 1929
HELEN DRYDEN
Another Strange and Disturbing Story
by Coningsby Dawson
ALSO KATHLEEN NORRIS EDITH WHARTON H. C. BAILEY
ACHMED ABDULLAH SARAH ADDINGTON JESSICA G. COSGRAVE
Living in other People's Houses by Grace Hegger Lewis
And the Smartest Fashions


Delineator
now 10¢
OCTOBER 1929
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BY JOHN GALSWORTHY
PETER B KYNE'S
NEW NOVEL
MARGARET CULKIN BANNING
MARTHA OSTENSO
JOHN ERSKINE
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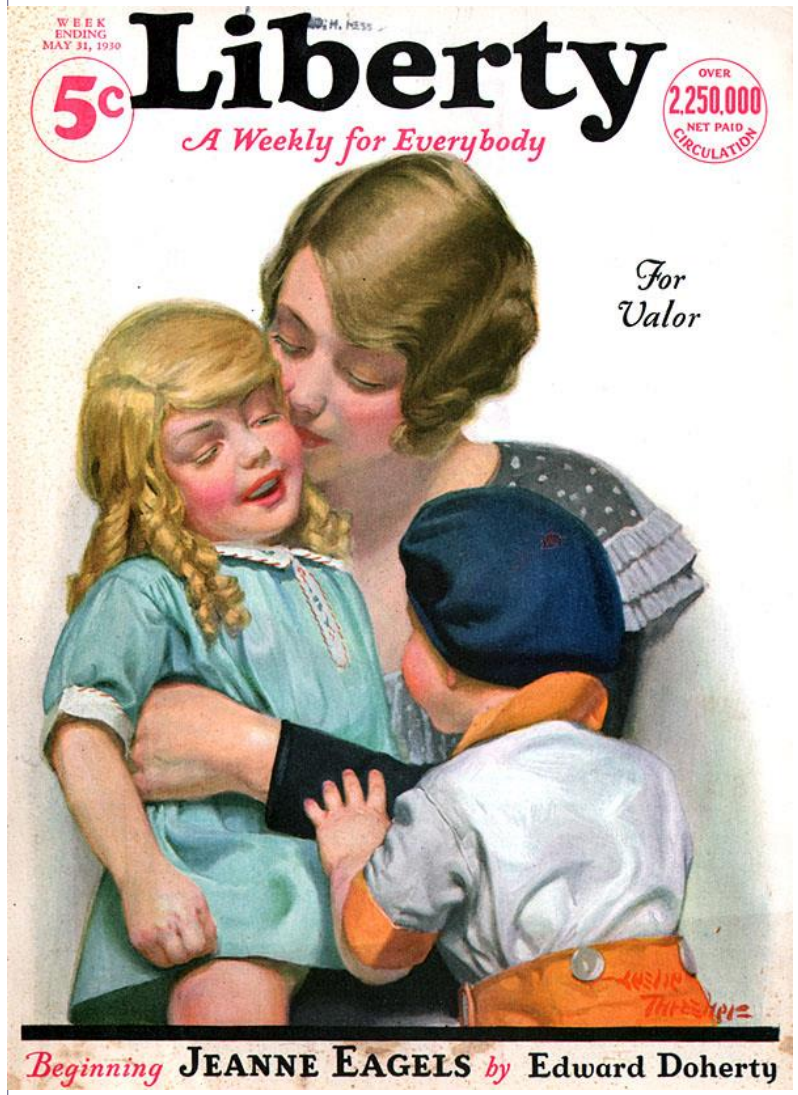
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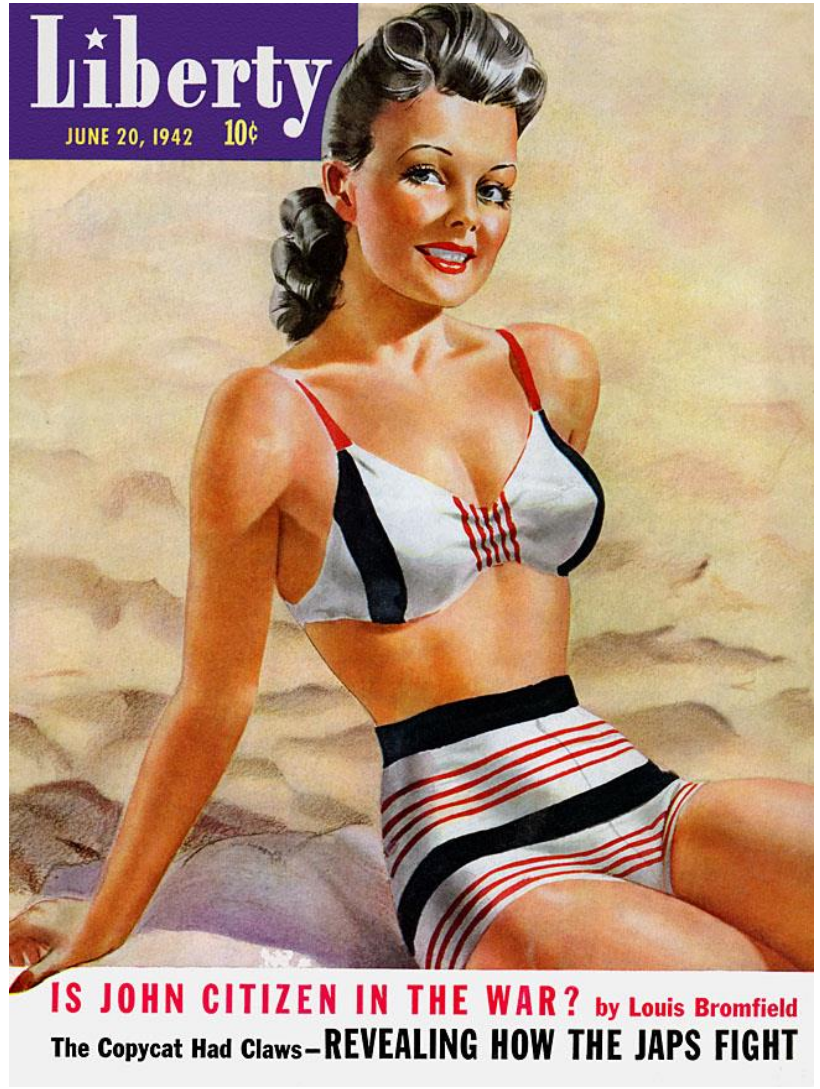
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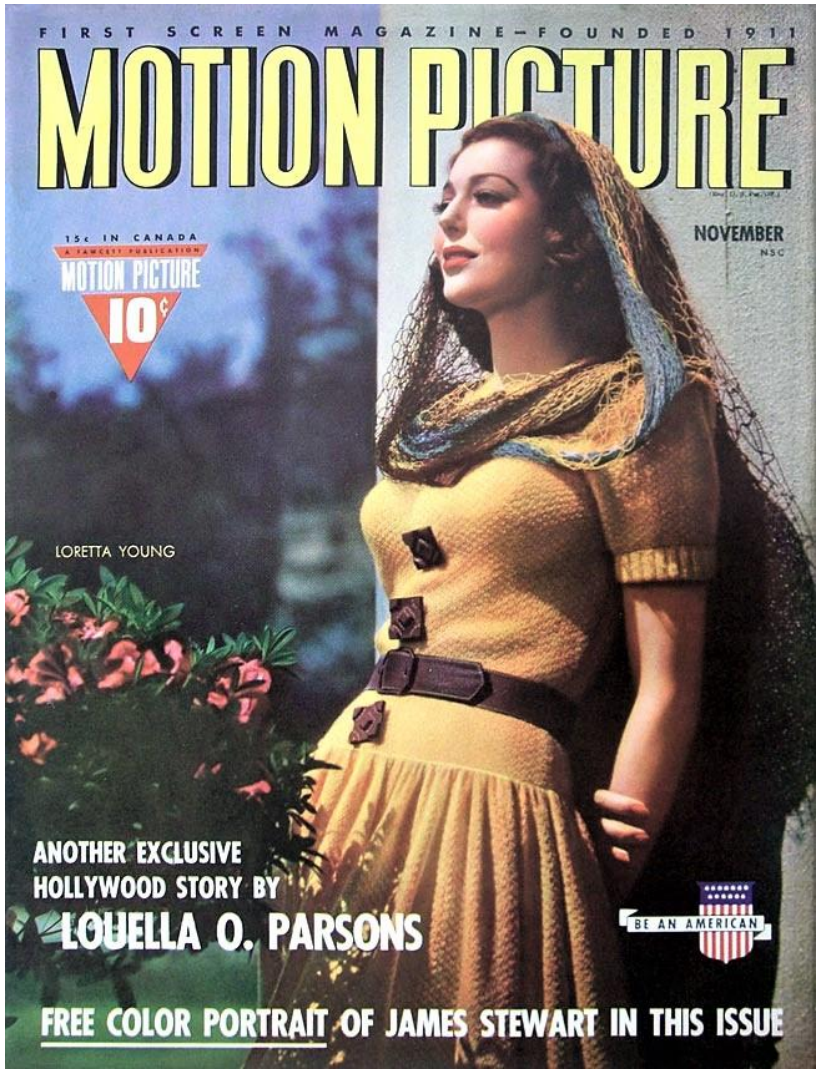
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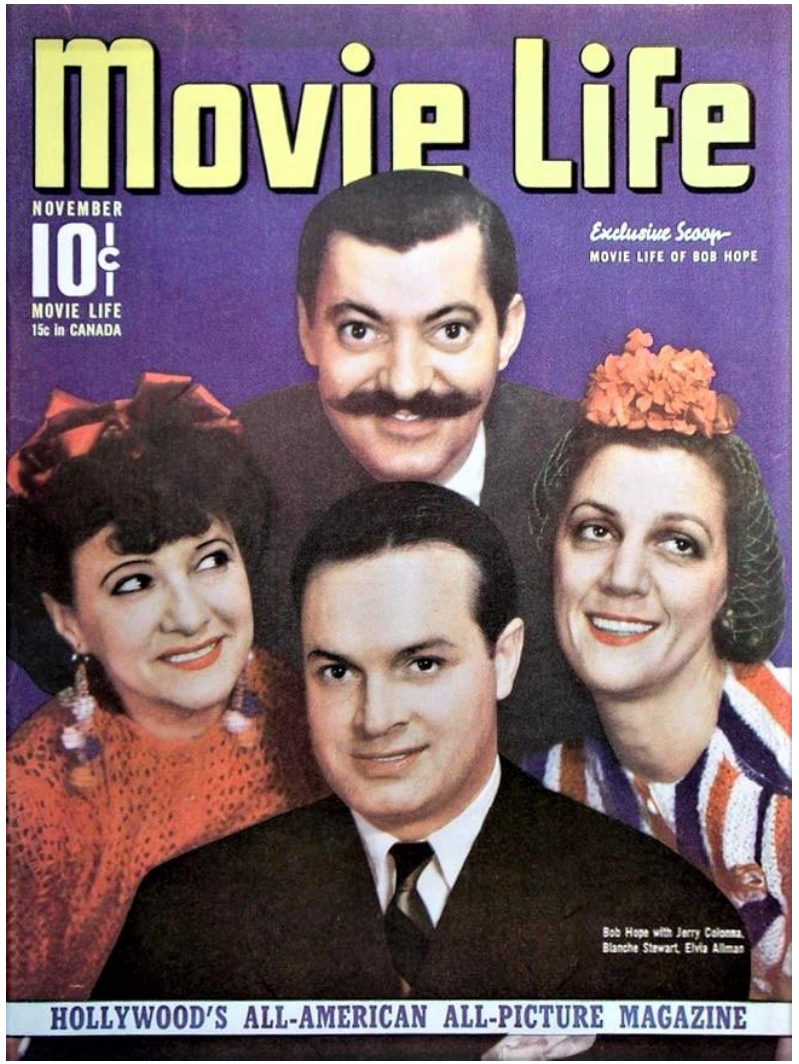
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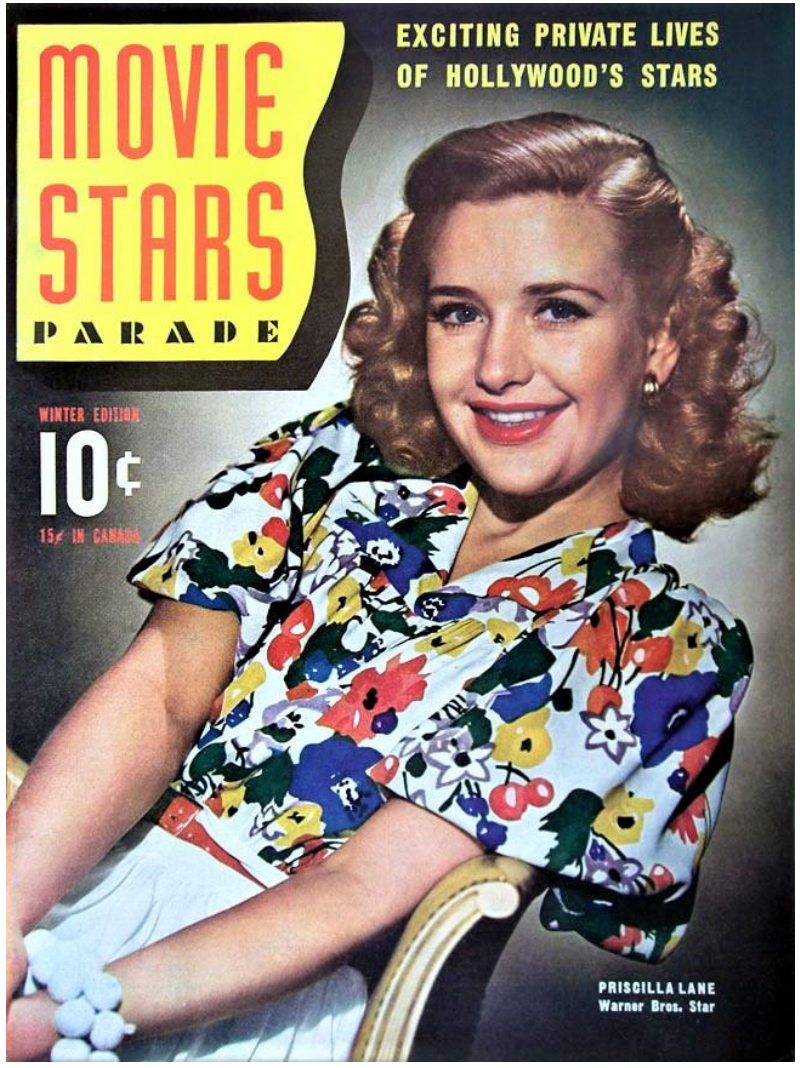
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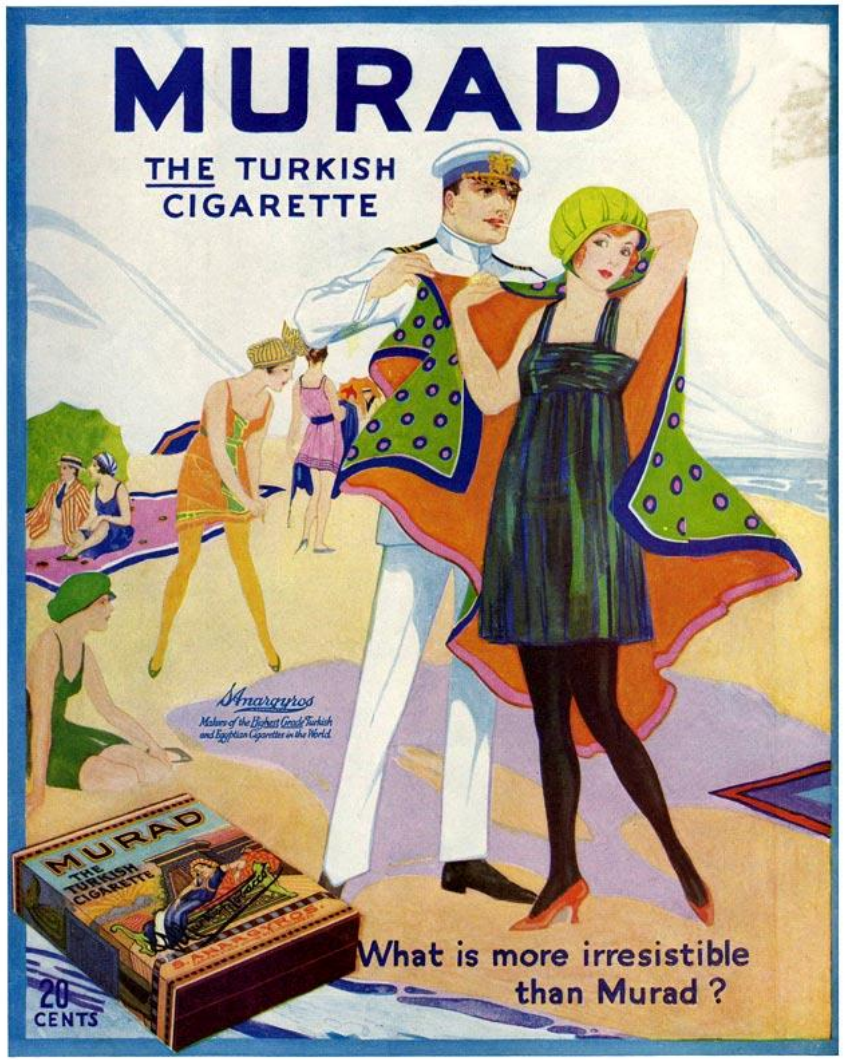
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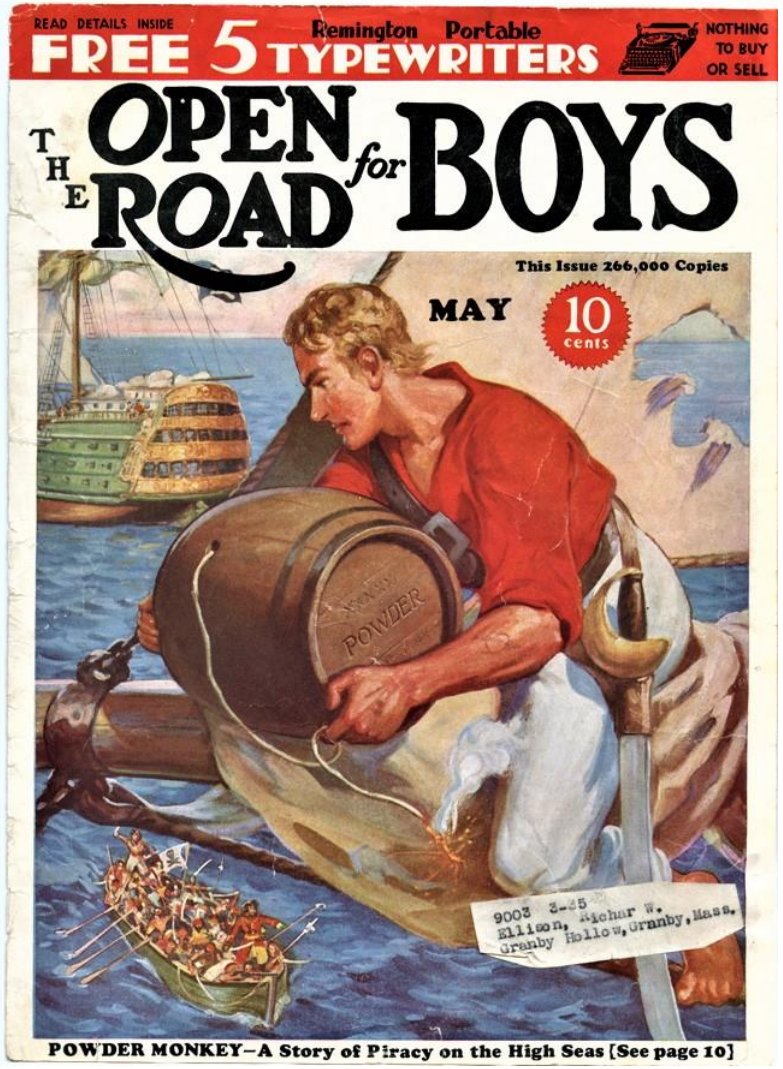
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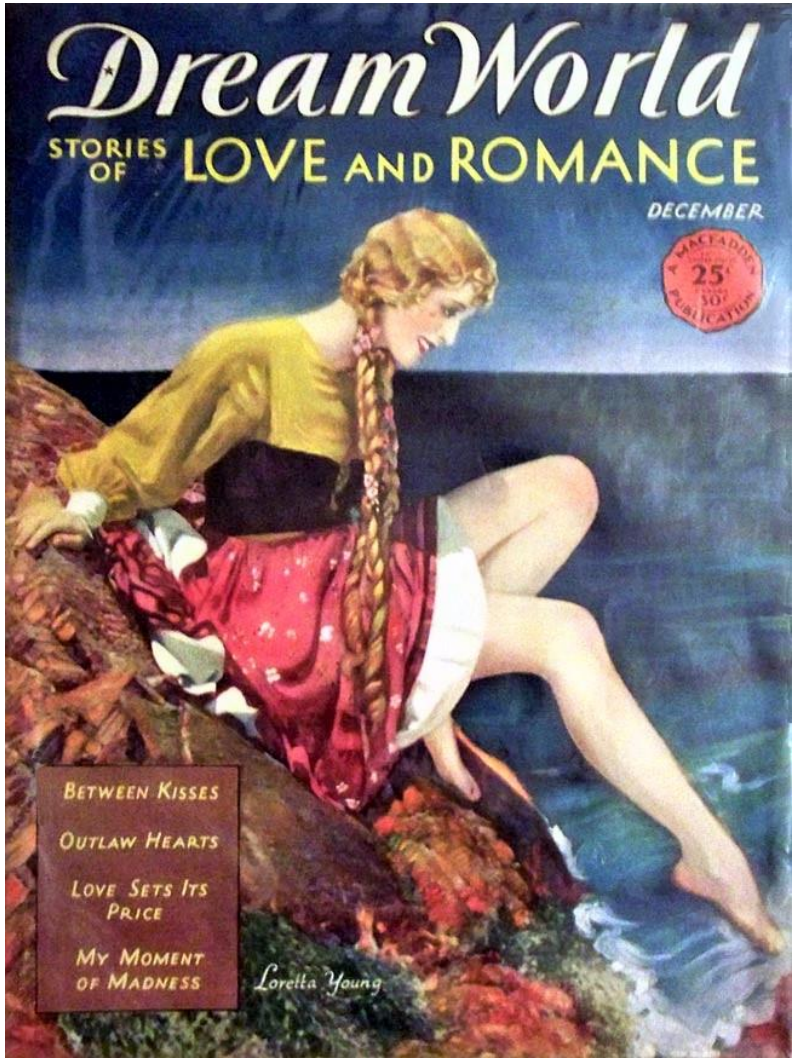
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A PARISIAN INTERLUDE

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DANCER MAKES A ROOSEVELT SEE PAGE 5
Betty Brown and Marjorie Woodworth, University of Southern California majorettes.
John Barrymore gets Plastered— See Page 30

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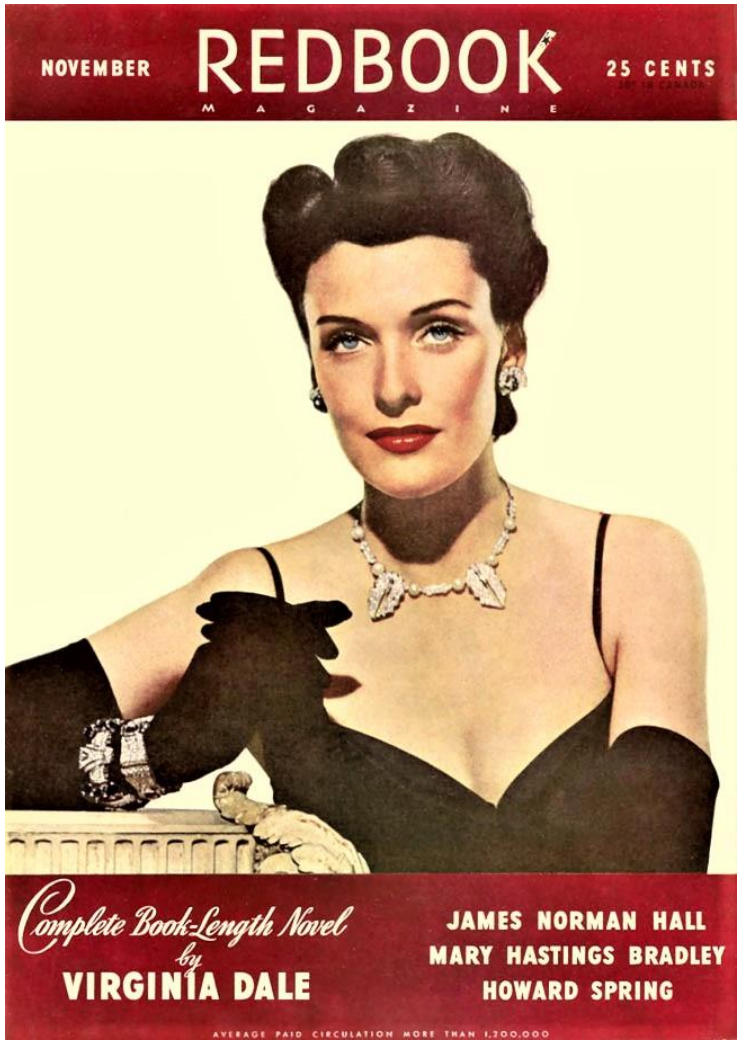
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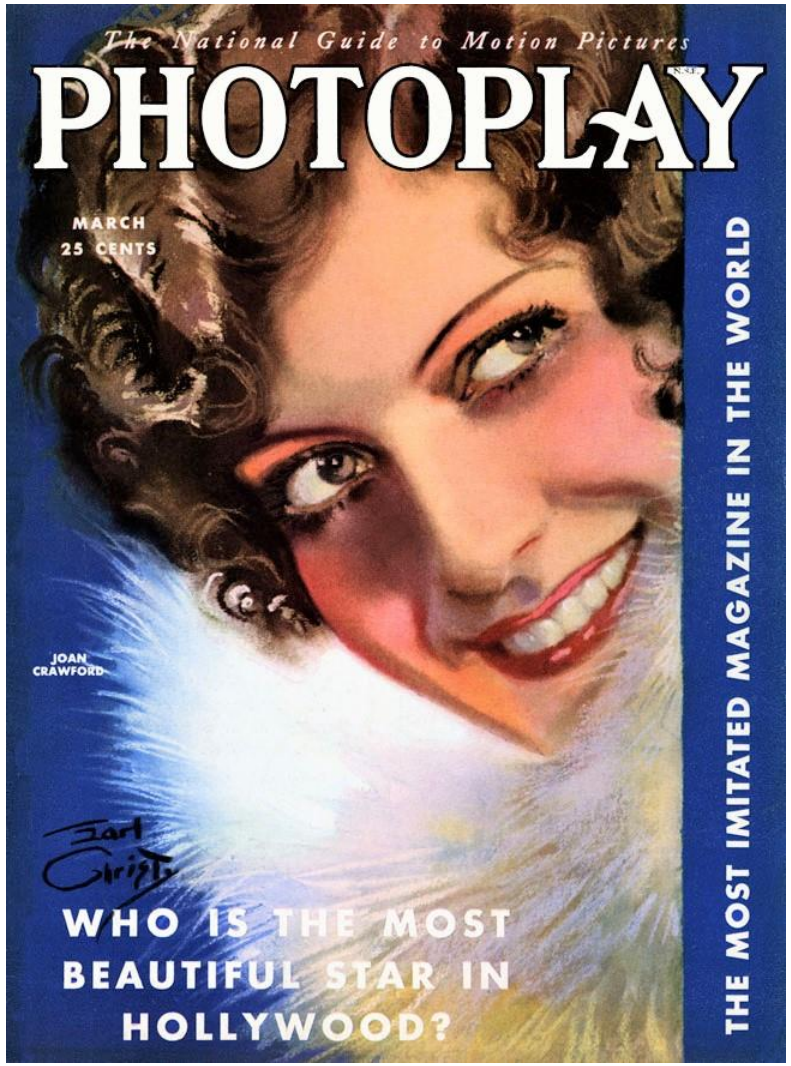
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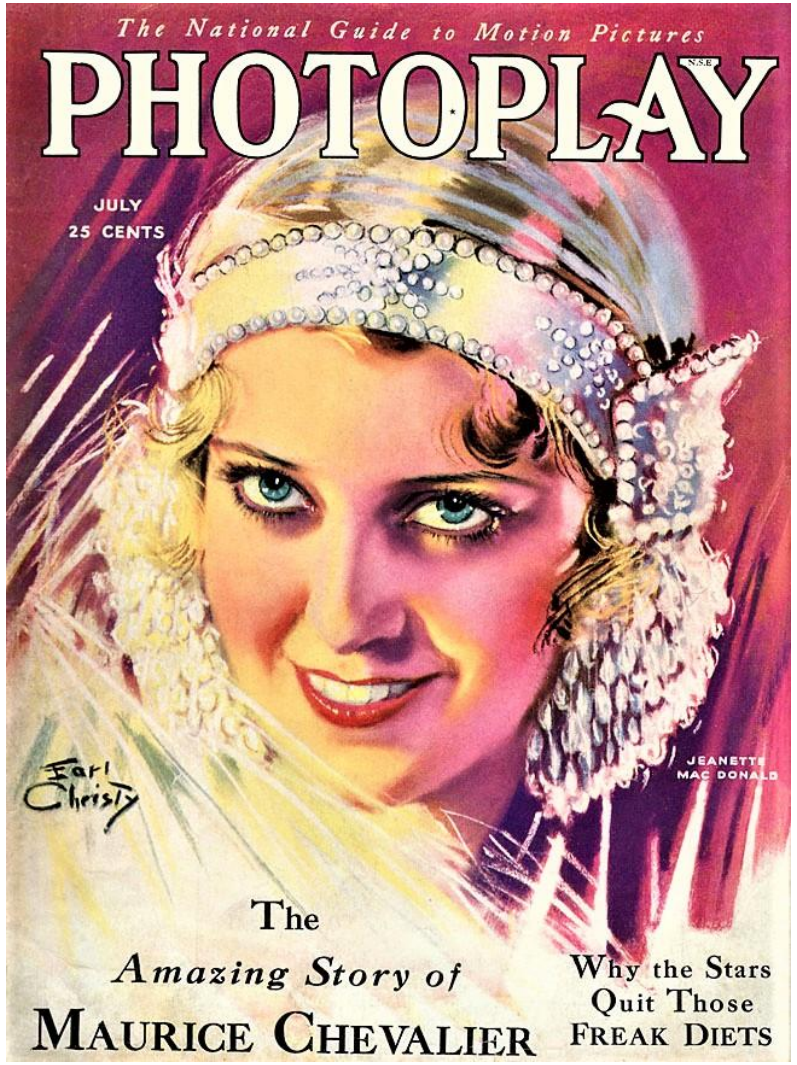
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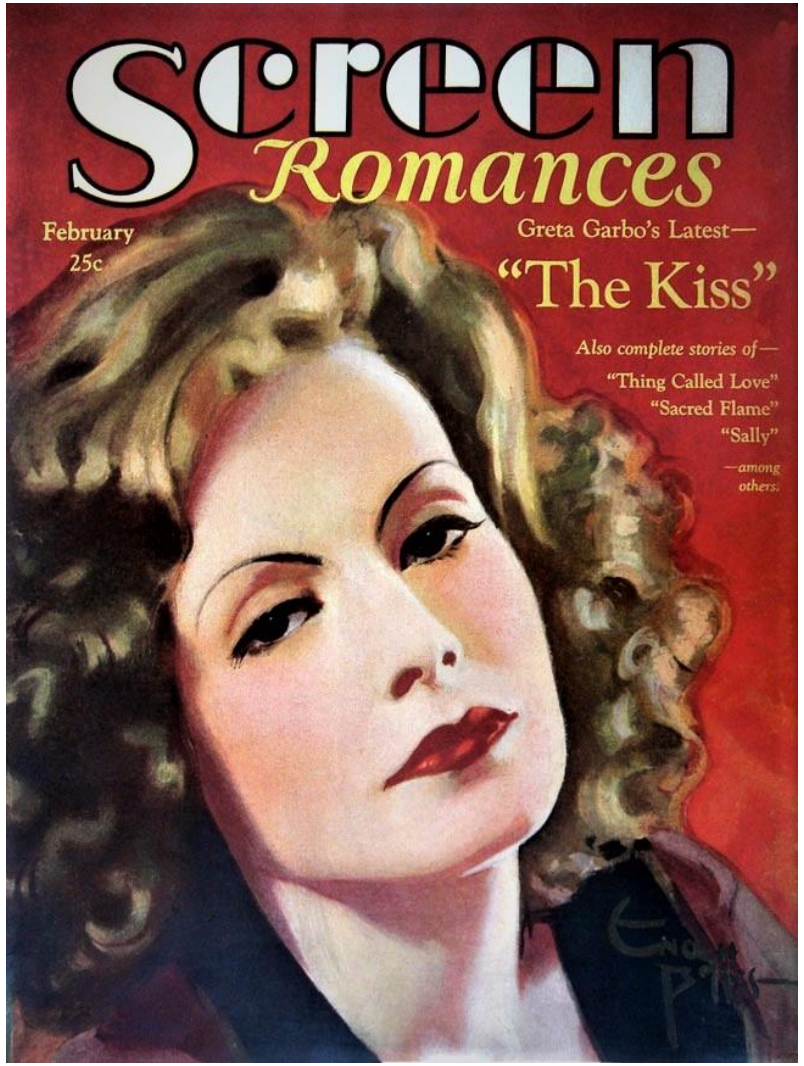
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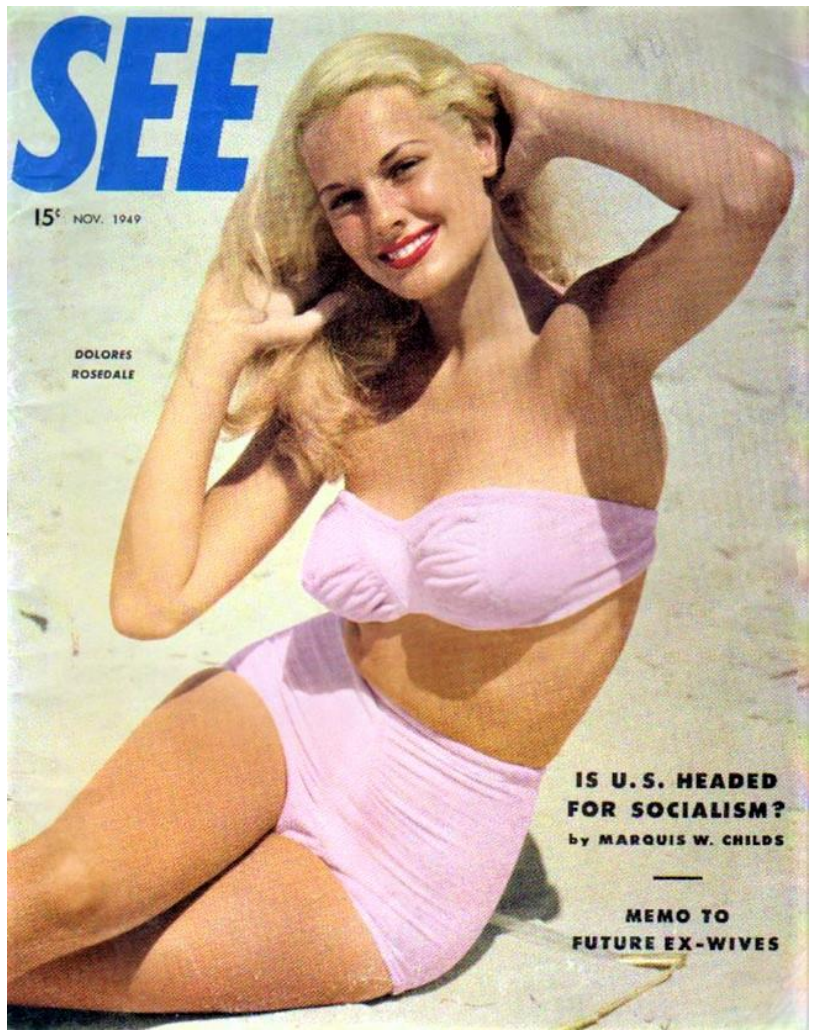
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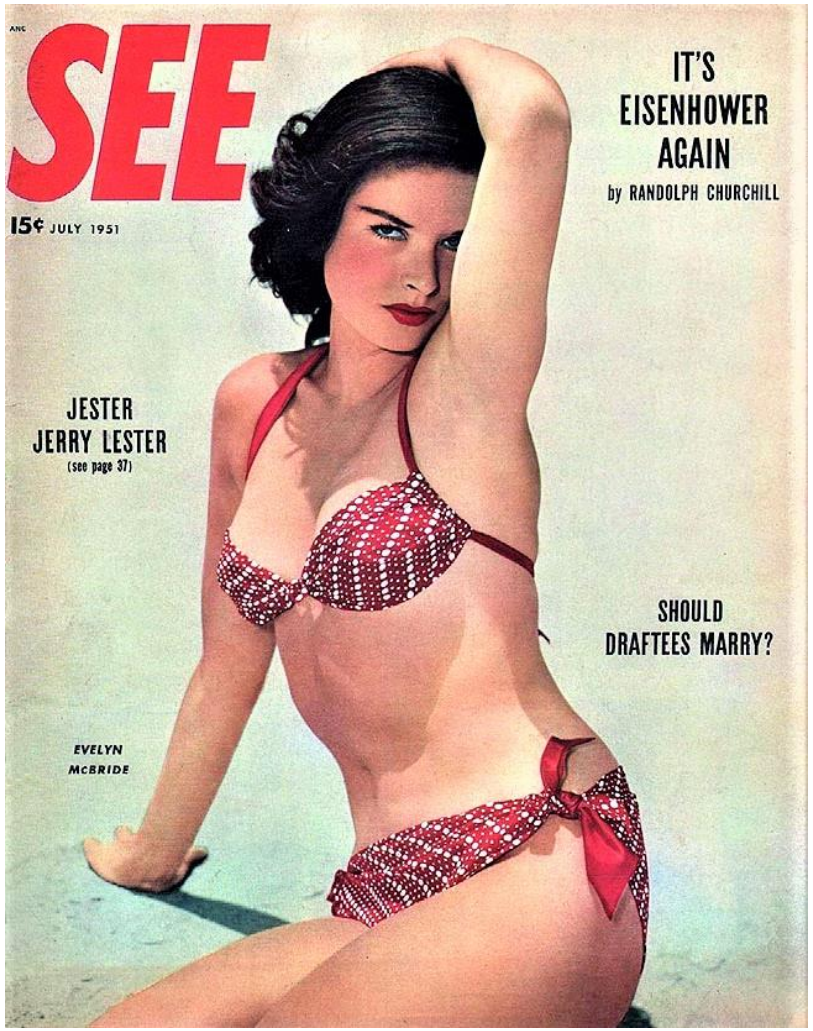
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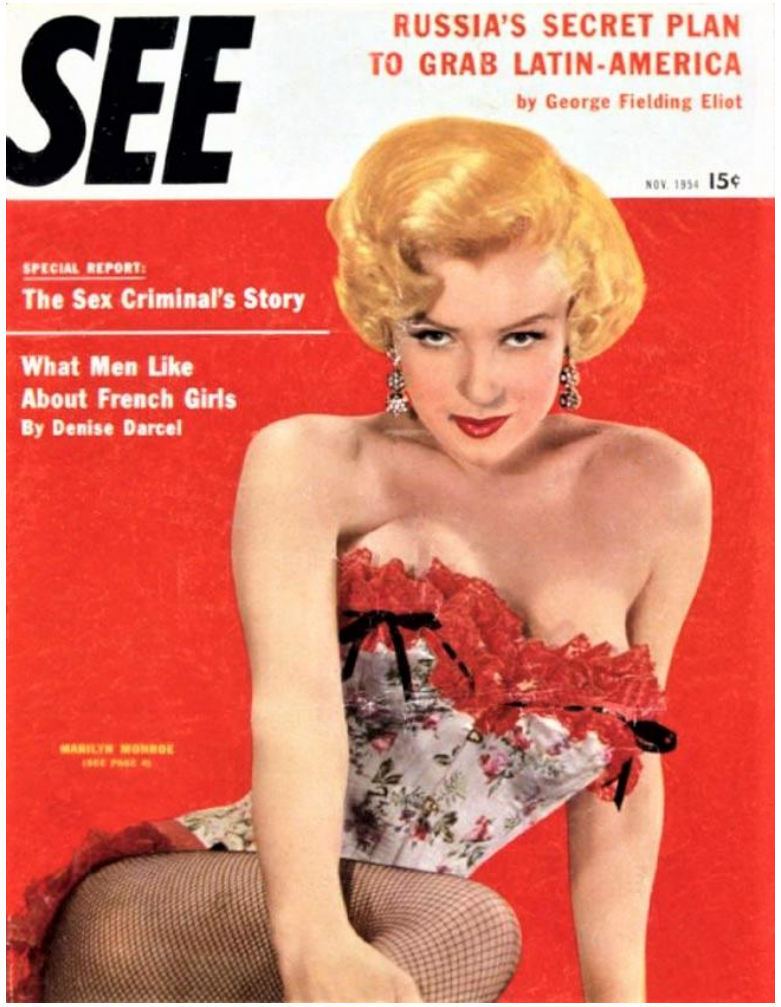
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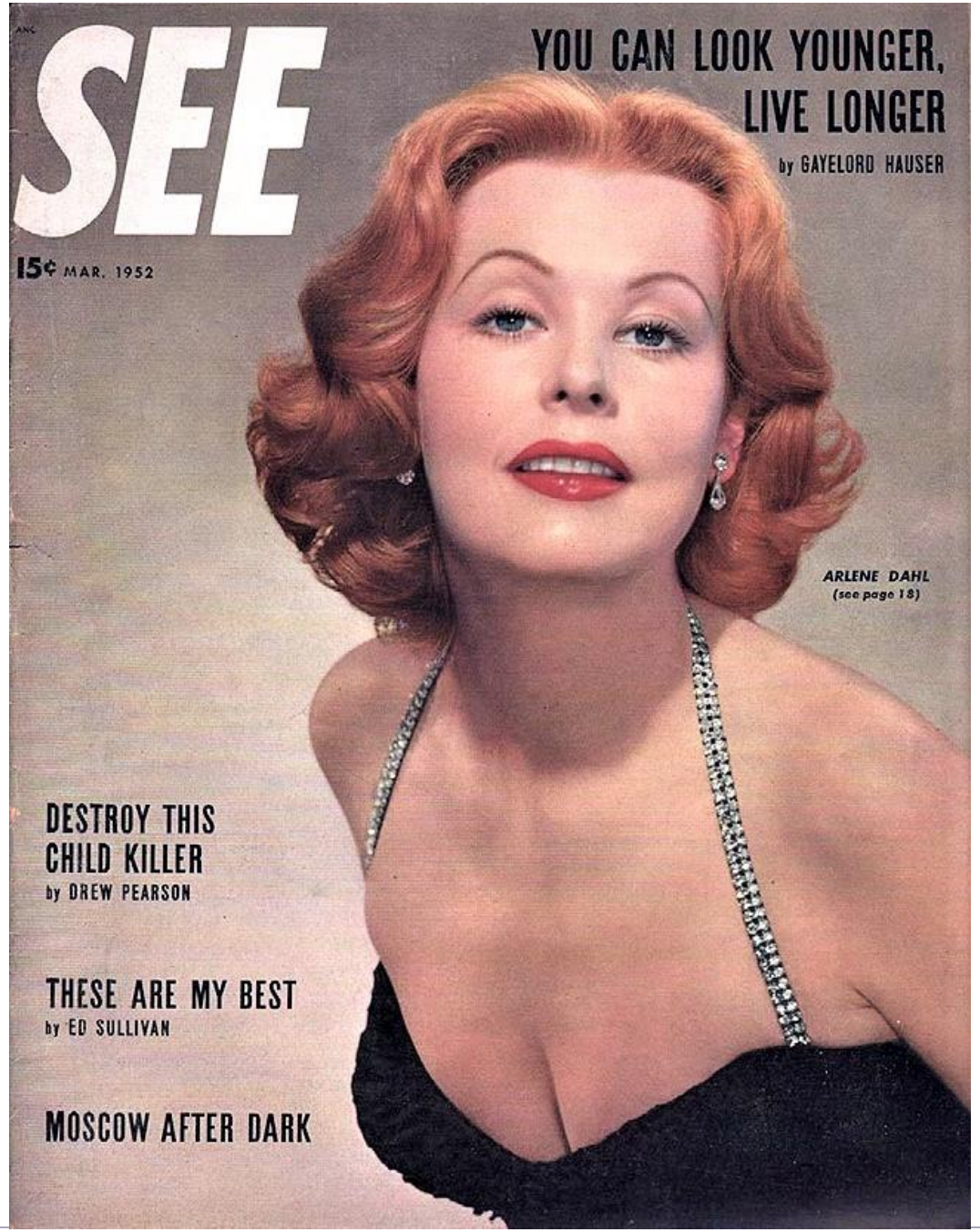
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by DREW PEARSON
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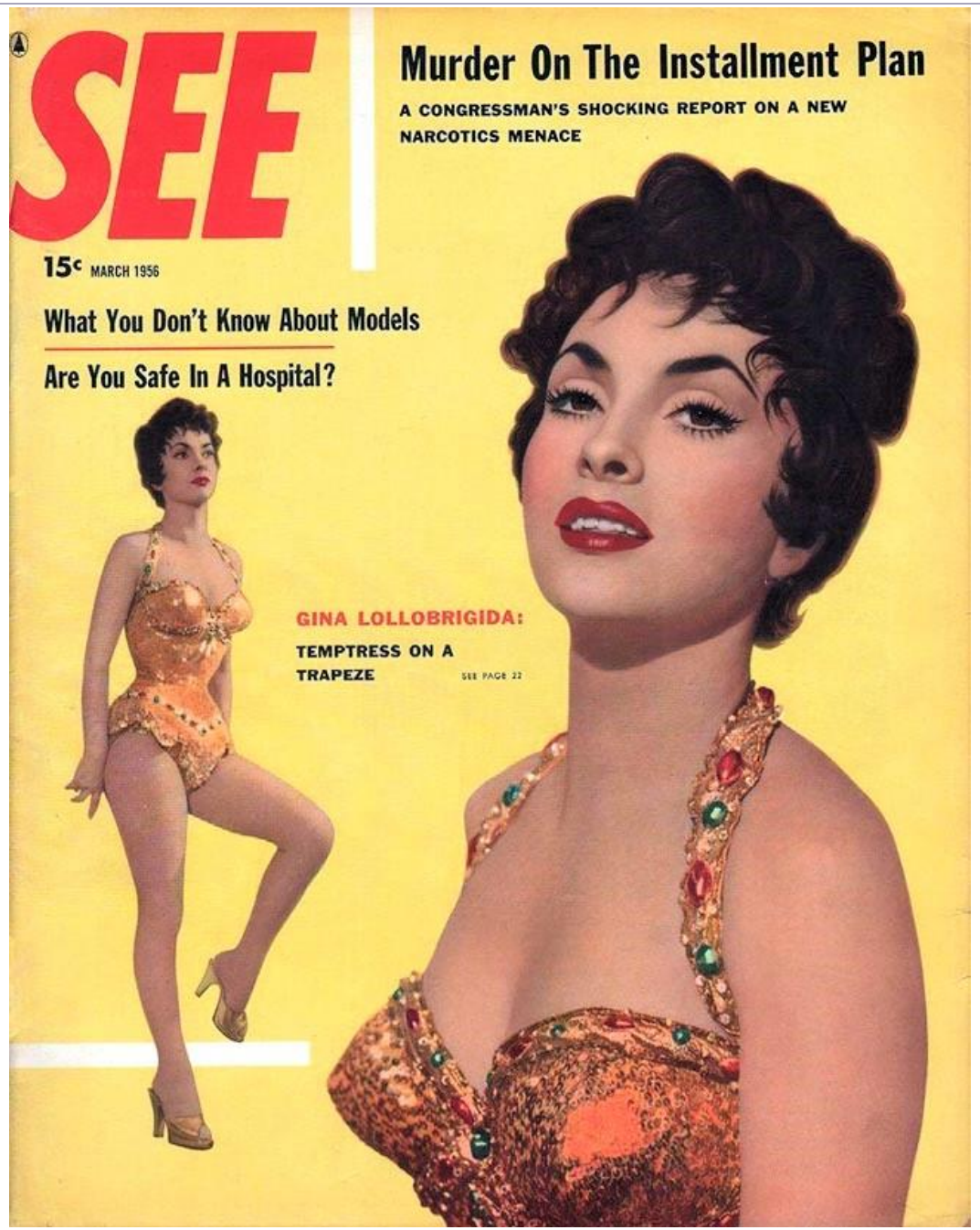
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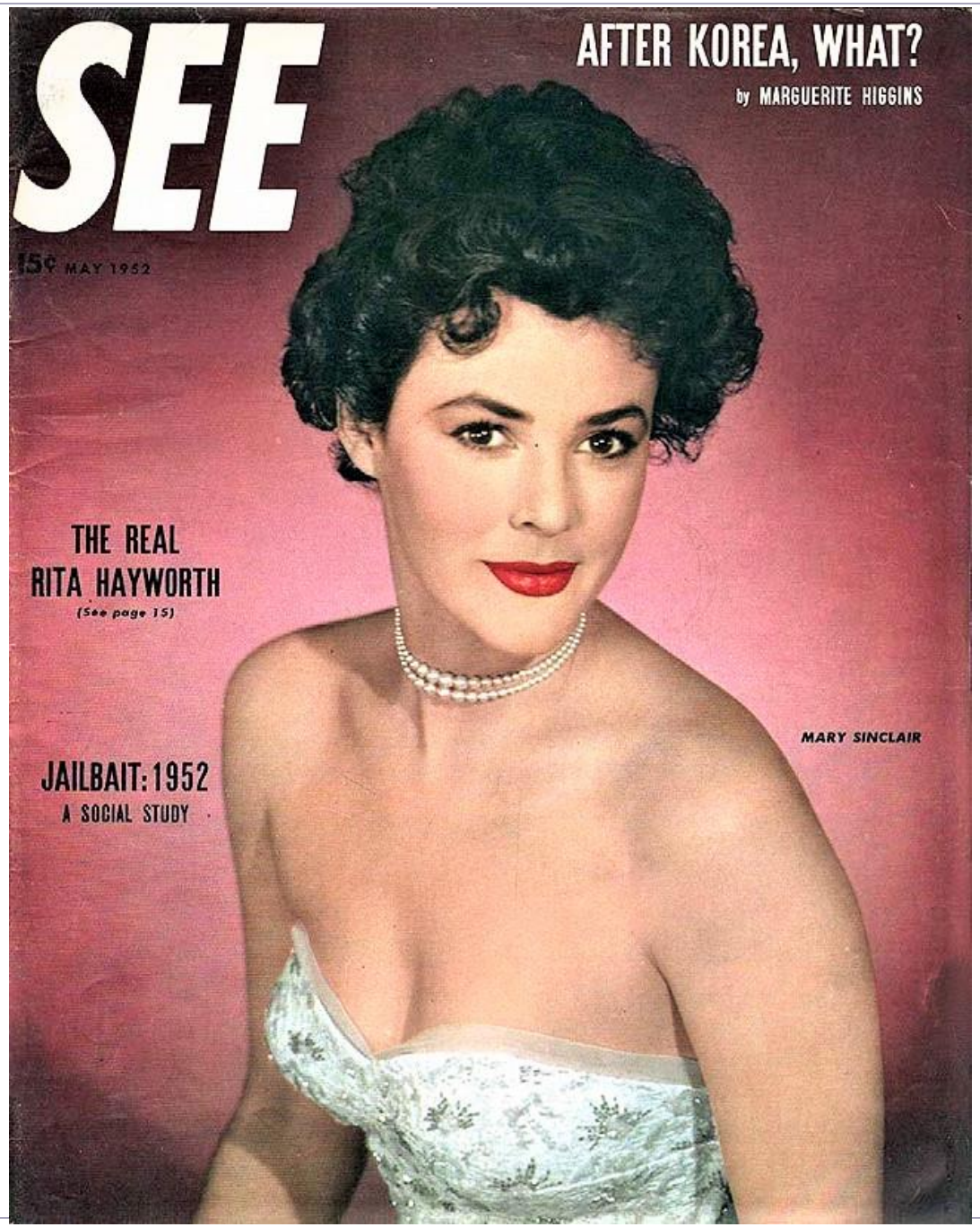
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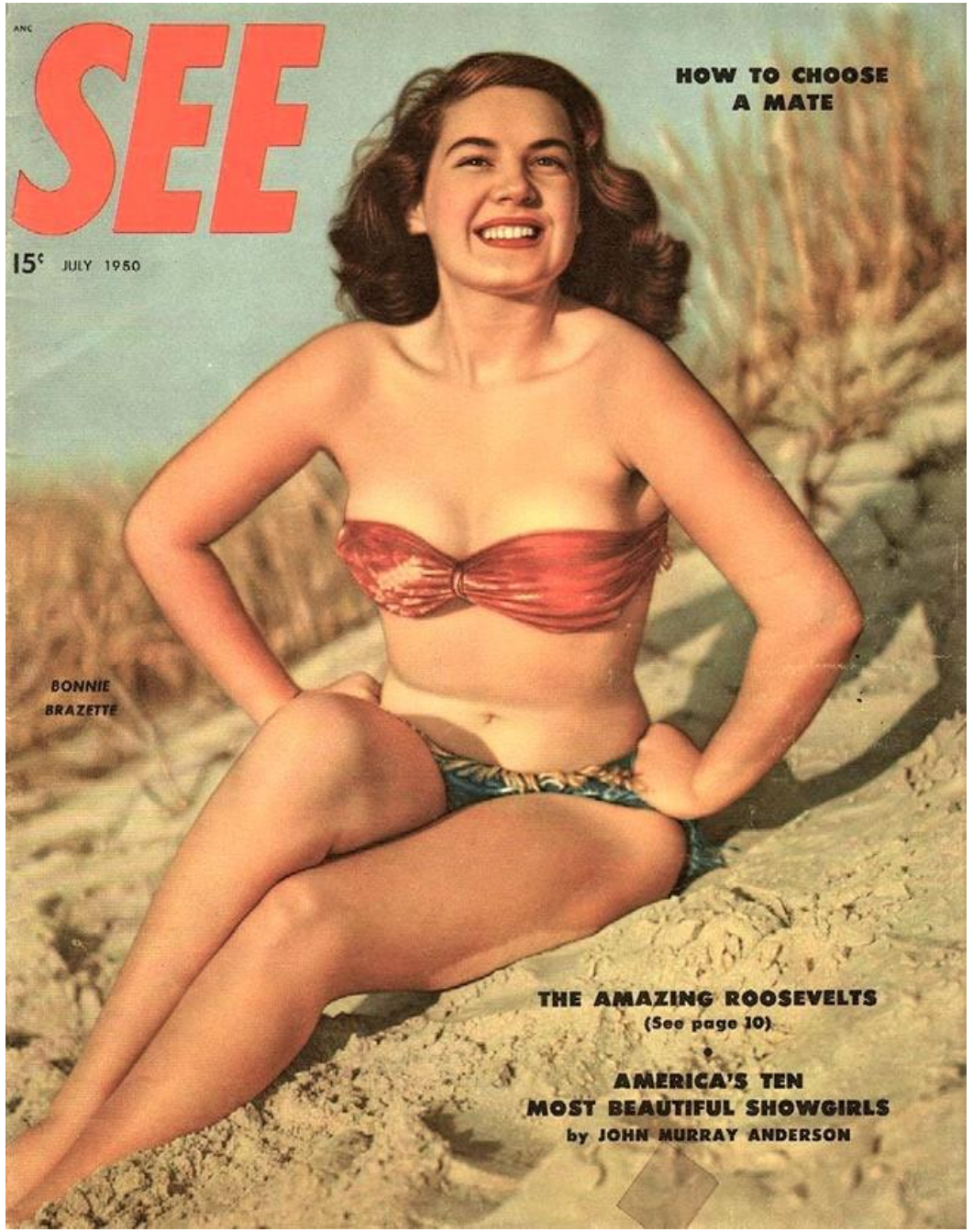
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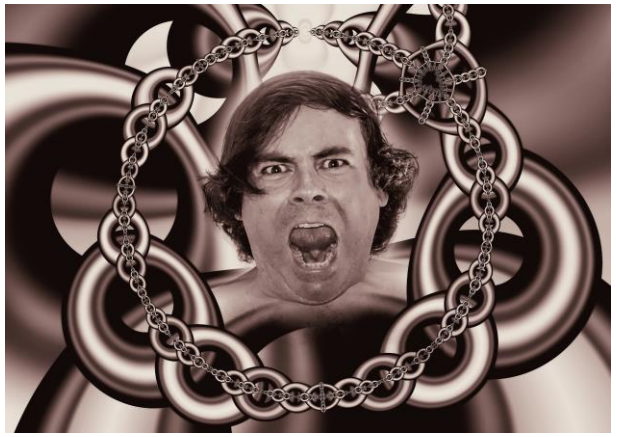
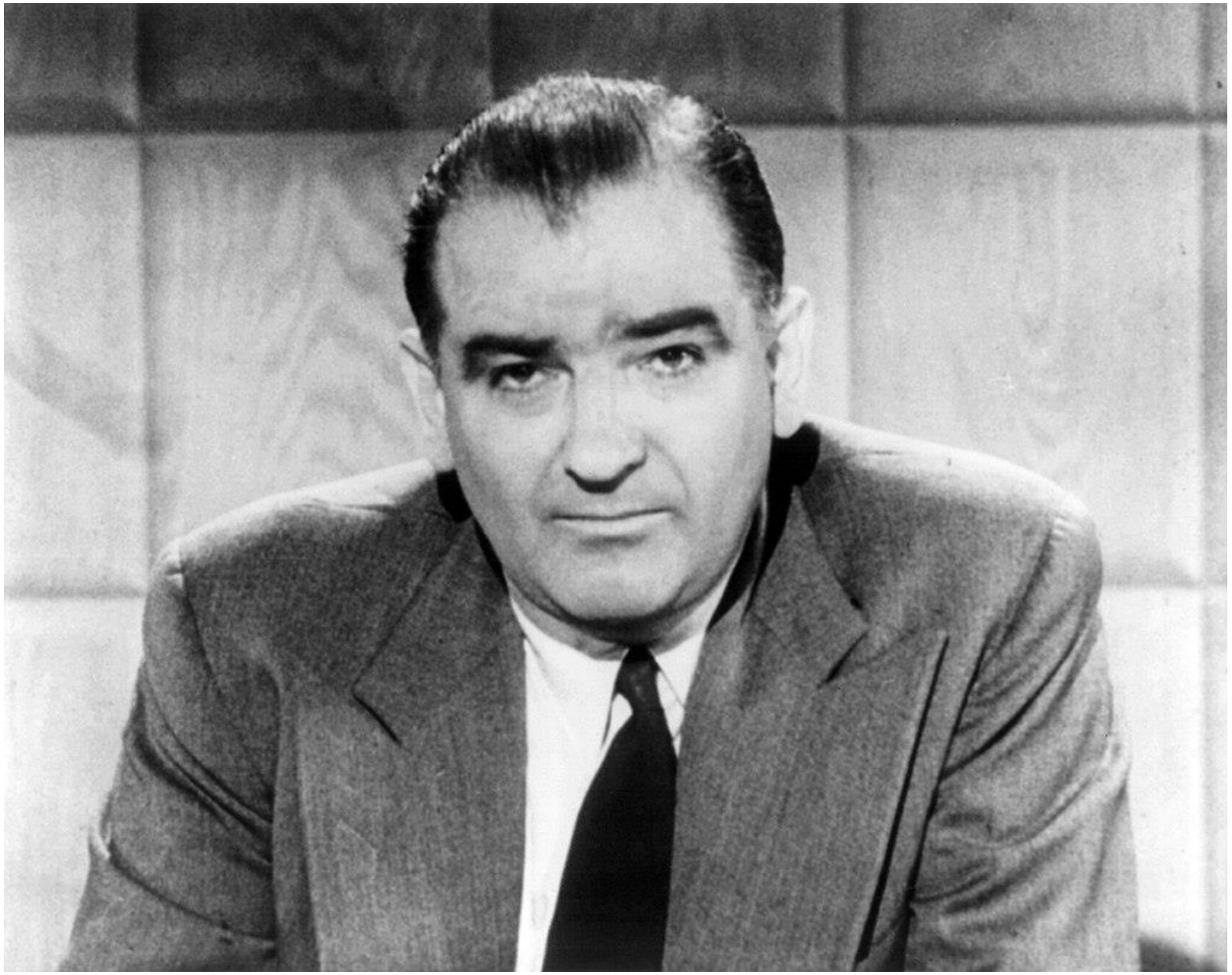
# Pure Paranoia

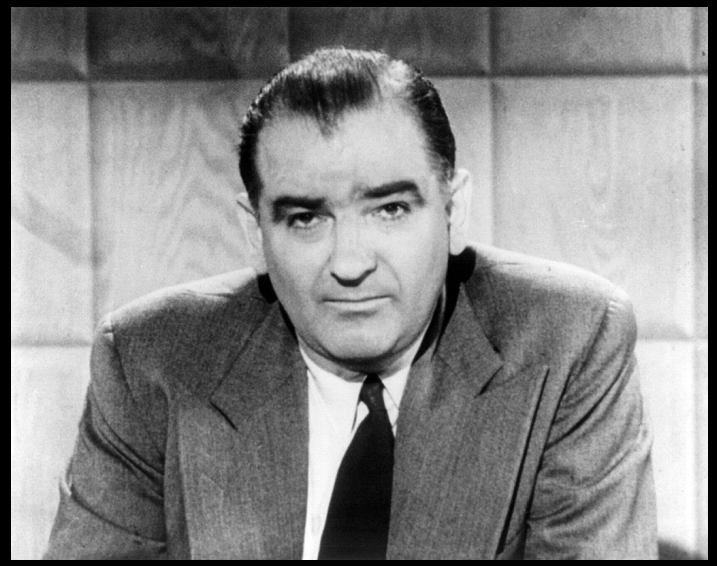




# Senator Joseph McCarthy

The senator who saw **Communists** as a danger and he saw them everywhere

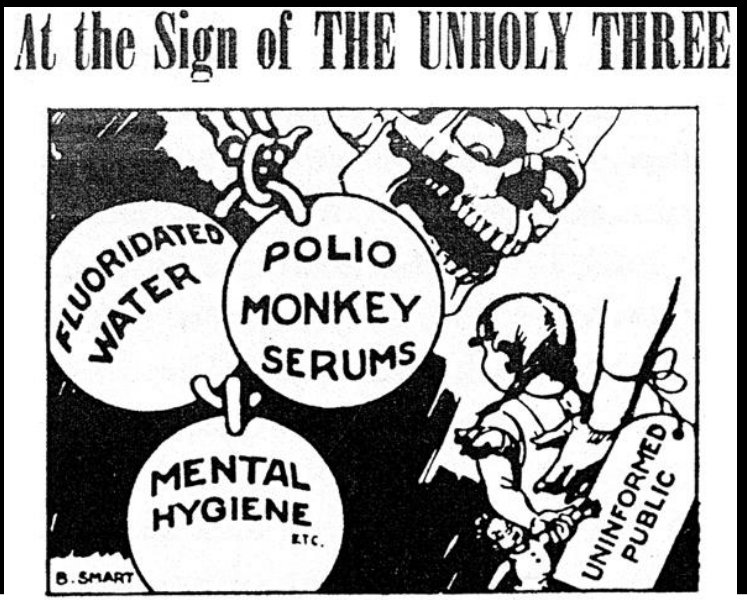
# Paranoia



**Paranoia is an instinct or thought process that is believed to be heavily influenced by anxiety or fear, often to the point of delusion and irrationality.**

**The senator who saw Communists as a danger and he saw them everywhere. He managed to bring the United States and the legislation did not stop him. It is just to state that he suffered from Paranoia and the US suffered from him and lack of legislation regarding human rights.**

**Flier issued in May 1955 by the Keep America Committee urging readers to "fight communistic world government" by opposing public health programs**




**Are you willing to PUT IN PAWN to the UNHOLY THREE all of the material, mental and spiritual resources of this GREAT REPUBLIC?**

**FLUORIDATED WATER**

1—Water containing Fluorine (rat poison—no antidote) is already the only water in many of our army camps, making it very easy for saboteurs to wipe out an entire camp personel. If this happens, every citizen will be at the mercy of the enemy—already within our gates.

**POLIO SERUM**

2—Polio Serum, it is reported, has already killed and maimed children; its future effect on minds and bodies cannot be guaged. This vaccine drive is the entering wedge for nation-wide socialized medicine, by the U. S. Public Health Service, (heavily infiltrated by Russian-born doctors, according to Congressman Clare Hoffman.) In enemy hands it can destroy a whole generation.

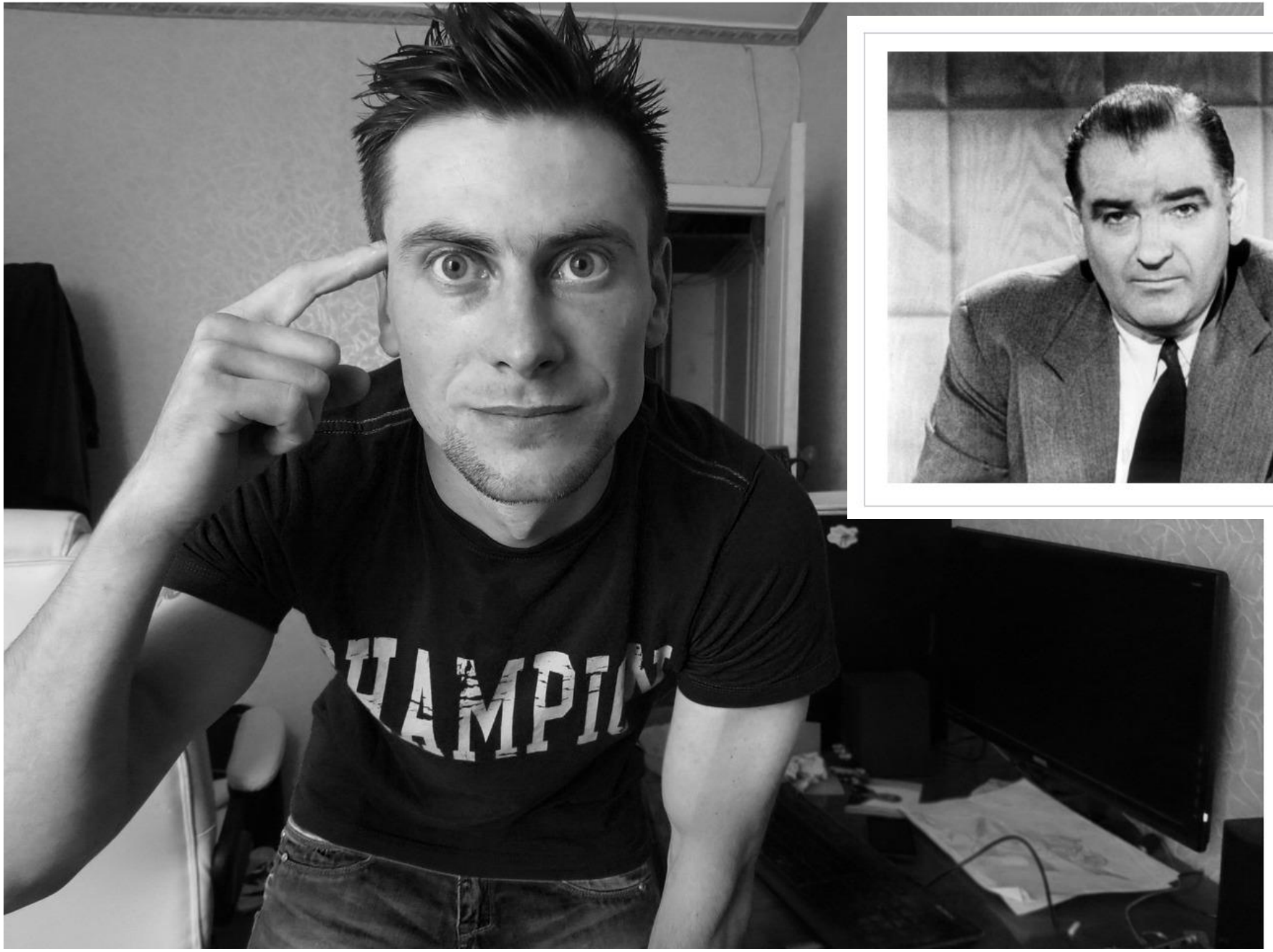
**MENTAL HYGIENE**

3—Mental Hygiene is a subtle and diabolical plan of the enemy to transform a free and intelligent people into a cringing horde of zombies.

Rabbi Spitz in the American Hebrew, March 1, 1946: "American Jews must come to grips with our contemporary anti-Semites; we must fill our insane asylums with anti-Semitic lunatics."

**FIGHT COMMUNISTIC WORLD GOVERNMENT by destroying THE UNHOLY THREE ! ! ! It is later than you think!**

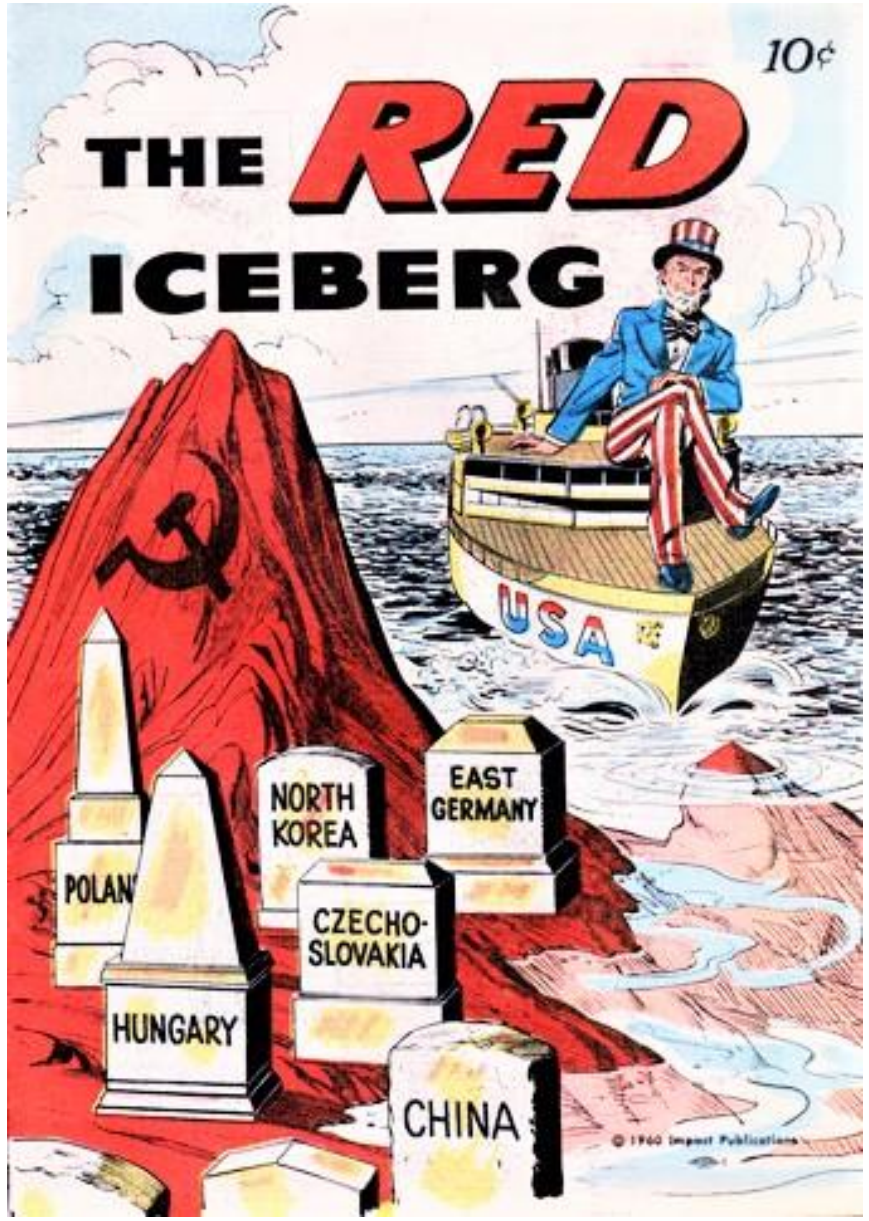
KEEP AMERICA COMMITTEE
Box 3094, Los Angeles 54, Calif. H. W. Courtois, Secy. May 16, 1955



**Senator Joseph McCarthy**

The senator who saw **Communists** as a danger and he saw them everywhere

**Paranoia**




**In the early 1950s, American leaders repeatedly told the public that they should be fearful of subversive Communist influence in their lives. Communists could be lurking anywhere, using their positions as school teachers, college professors, labor organizers, artists, or journalists to aid the program of world Communist domination. This paranoia about the internal Communist threat—what we call the Red Scare—reached a fever pitch between 1950 and 1954, when Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, a right-wing Republican, launched a series of highly publicized probes into alleged Communist penetration of the State Department, the White House, the Treasury, and even the US Army. During Eisenhower's first two years in office, McCarthy's shrieking denunciations and fear-mongering created a climate of fear and suspicion across the country. No one dared tangle with McCarthy for fear of being labeled disloyal.**

# AMERICANS.....

# DON'T PATRONIZE REDS!!!!

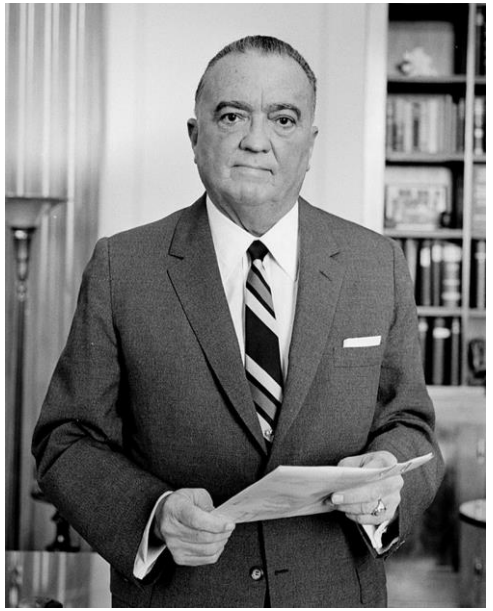
**YOU CAN DRIVE THE REDS OUT OF TELEVISION, RADIO AND HOLLYWOOD.....**

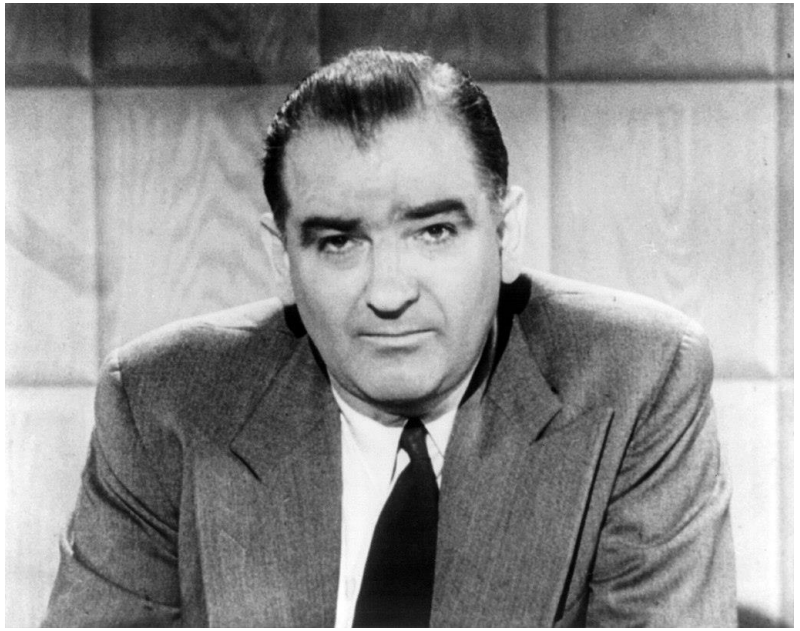
**THIS TRACT WILL TELL YOU HOW.**

**WHY WE MUST DRIVE THEM OUT:**

1) The REDS have made our Screen, Radio and TV Moscow's most effective Fifth Column in America . . . 2) The REDS of Hollywood and Broadway have always been the chief financial support of Communist propaganda in America . . . 3) OUR OWN FILMS, made by RED Producers, Directors, Writers and STARS,are being used by Moscow in ASIA, Africa, the Balkans and throughout Europe to create hatred of America . . . 4) RIGHT NOW films are being made to craftily glorify MARXISM, UNESCO and ONE-WORLDISM . . . **and via your TV Set** they are being piped into your Living Room—**and are poisoning the minds of your children under your very eyes ! ! !**

So REMEMBER — If you patronize a Film made by RED Producers, Writers, Stars and STUDIOS you are aiding and abetting COMMUNISM . . . every time you permit REDS to come into your Living Room VIA YOUR TV SET you are helping MOSCOW and the INTERNATIONALISTS to destroy America ! ! !





**American anti-communist propaganda of the 1950s, specifically addressing the entertainment industry**

Pure Paranoia
McCARTHYISM IS
TREASON TO AMERICA

HOLLYWOOD

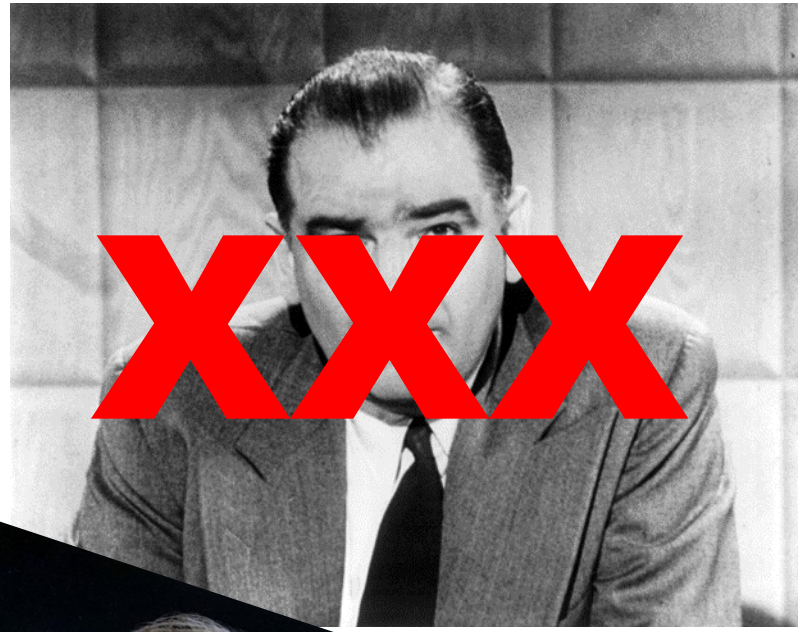
# McCarthyism

**McCarthyism is the practice of making false or unfounded accusations of subversion and treason, especially when related to anarchism, communism and socialism, and especially when done in a public and attention-grabbing manner.**

**The term originally referred to the controversial practices and policies of U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy, and has its origins in the period in the United States known as the Second Red Scare, lasting from the late 1940s through the 1950s. It was characterized by heightened political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals, and a campaign spreading fear of alleged communist and socialist influence on American institutions and of espionage by Soviet agents.**

**Eisenhower in 1953 improvised in dealing with McCarthy, at first trying to ignore him, then trying to outdo him in the Red-hunting business. Then he tried to seduce him with promises of new legislation to destroy Communism in America. None of these tactics worked.**

**‘The Age of Eisenhower,’ chapter 6**



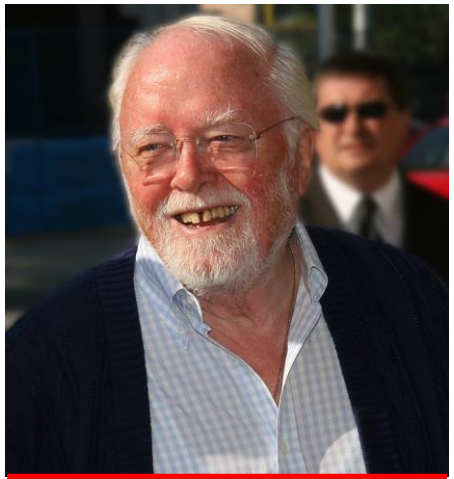
# Actors blacklisted by Mccarthy
# Charlie Chaplin and 6 Other Artists Who Were Blacklisted in Hollywood During the Red Scare

**Charlie Chaplin. Langston Hughes.**
**Orson Welles. Leonard Bernstein**
**Dalton TrumboDorothy Parker**

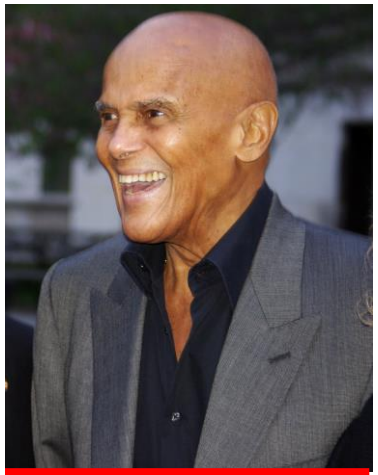
**The Hollywood Ten**
**The following ten individuals were cited for contempt of Congress and blacklisted after refusing to answer questions about their alleged involvement with the Communist Party:**

**Alvah Bessie, screenwriter**
**Herbert Biberman, screenwriter and director**
**Lester Cole, screenwriter**
**Edward Dmytryk, director**
**Ring Lardner Jr., screenwriter**
**John Howard Lawson, screenwriter**
**Albert Maltz, screenwriter**
**Samuel Ornitz, screenwriter**
**Adrian Scott, producer and screenwriter**
**Dalton Trumbo, screenwriter**

**In late September 1947, HUAC subpoenaed 79 individuals on a claim that they were subversive and the supposition that they injected Communist propaganda into their films. Although never substantiating this claim, the investigators charged them with contempt of Congress when they refused to answer the questions about their membership in the Screen Writers Guild and Communist Party. The Committee demanded they admit their political beliefs and name names of other Communists. Nineteen of those refused to co-operate, and due to illnesses, scheduling conflicts, and exhaustion from the chaotic hearings, only 10 appeared before the Committee. These men became known as the Hollywood Ten.**



**Richard Attenborough**



**Harry Belafonte**

**Dorthy Parker**

**Orson Wells**

**Charlie Chaplin**

**McCarthy died** of liver failure on May 2, 1957. The following day the New York Times front page story said, “After the Senate voted in December 1954 to **condemn his tactics**, his political power waned. He was seldom in his Senate seat and his advice, seldom offered, was little heeded.”

The New York Times

JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

# M'CARTHY IS DEAD OF LIVER AILMENT AT THE AGE OF 47

Wife With Senator at End —Eisenhowers Send Her 'Profound Sympathies'

FIGHT ON REDS HIS FORTE

It Built World Reputation for Republican—Tactics Were Censured by Senate